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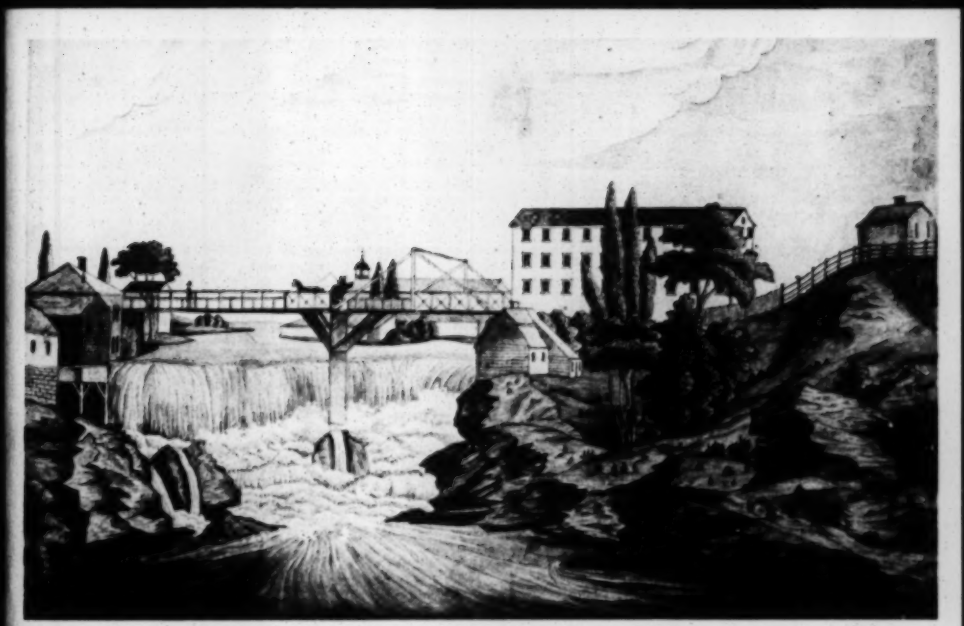
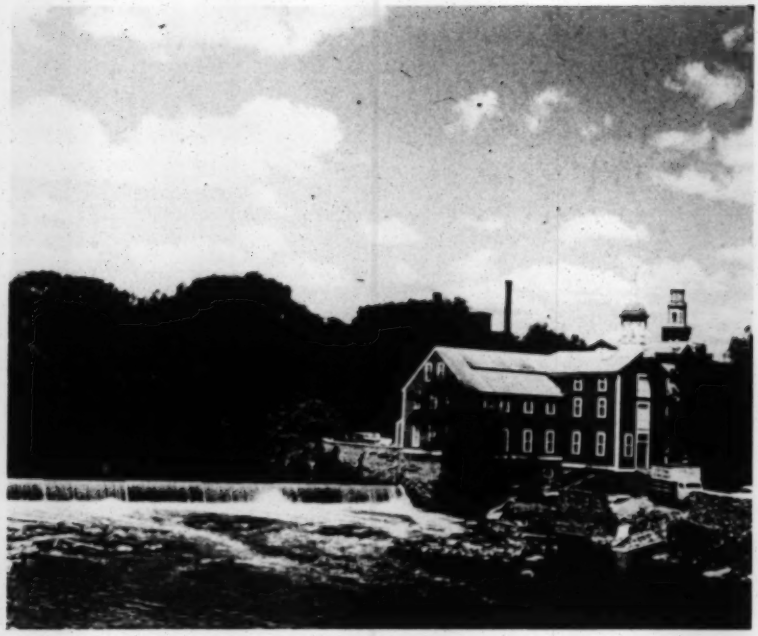


Old Slater Mill, Pawtucket, R. I., *c.* 1812

National Trust for Historic Preservation



Old Slater Mill today

Cover: This 1812 water color, owned by the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, shows the *Old Slater Mill* with its first addition, located in the background behind the Pawtucket bridge and falls.

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CONTENTS

Milling Around 112
Twelfth Annual Meeting 116
News of Members 116
St. Peter in Chains 120
The Fourth Estate 122
English Summer Schools 124
Headquarters 124
Decatur House Opened 125
Highway Archaeological Salvage 126
Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award 127
Membership 127
Exhibition Schedule 127
1959 Annual Meeting 127
Legislation 128
The Light Touch 128
Surrealism for Preservation 130
The Seven Buildings 132
Proposed Preservation 134
In Danger 136
San Francisco Mint 138
American Meteorological Society 140
Foreign Preservation 142
Urbanization Note 144
Requiem for a House 145
The Old Stockade 146
Destruction 148
Serra's Birthplace 150
Jonathan Fisher House 152
Historic Buildings Never Die, They Migrate 152
Church Hill 153
Publications 153

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Milling Around

Everybody loves a mill, whether it be a tide mill, a windmill, a powder mill, or a flour mill. A mill is equally as romantic as a covered bridge, a log cabin, or a fort.

East Hampton, L. I., N. Y., claims more windmills than any other area of the country. Because of the picturesque scenes they created, in the 1880's East Hampton was called by artists "an American Barbizon." It has been said that "the artists' easels and umbrellas were so thick that a farmer could hardly get to his own barnyard to milk the cows." New York State, according to *The Long Island Forum*, had 7500 mills of various types. Of that number the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities (a Trust member) has located 120 mills and sites on the island: 60 in Nassau County, 37 in Suffolk, 6 in Queens, and 18 in Kings County. As early as 1635 the settlers found it necessary to erect mills to grind the corn that the Indians taught them to grow and the grain that came from England. Horse or ox power was used and the tides were harnessed as were the winds. Most of the tide mills were built by the Dutch while the English built windmills. Water-power mills were numerous and at Stony Brook the old mill of Adam Smith, built about 1699, is still operating.

The tide mills, with the exception of the grist mill on the property of Arthur Gwynne at Lloyd Harbor, have passed out of existence. The proposed restoration of Richmondtown, L. I., N. Y., includes the erection of Crocheron's Tide Grist Mill which was destroyed in 1922. Located at the meadow's edge, where impounded tidal waters poured through the mill race against the great mill wheel, it was part of a scene of great pastoral beauty. This mill was operated only by the ebbing of the tide, in contrast to a mill on a fresh water stream operated by the continuous flow of water over a dam.

Beside a Kansas stream at the edge of Lindsborg is one of the four water-powered grist mills to remain in that state. Built in the 1880's, the building and machinery inside are in good condition although the center section of the dam has been washed away and the water wheel is gone. Efforts are being made to have the Kansas State Historical Society preserve it. Fishermen and sightseers have worn trails through the weeds and underbrush around the structure and it is a favorite local subject for photographers and Lindsborg art students.

Slater Mill, Pawtucket, R. I., was built in 1793 and became the first successful cotton spinning mill in America. According to the Old Slater Mill Association, it was the first American mass-production enterprise and the first to utilize machinery. Today as the Old Slater Mill Museum (a Trust member), the mill houses a permanent exhibition showing the transition from household, handicraft manufacture to mass-production, power-motivated machine industry. The textile arts are demonstated as they were practiced in the American home before Samuel Slater, one-time apprentice in an Arkwright system mill in England, gave the United States the secrets which freed it from dependence on England for meeting much of its textile demands. The Old Slater Mill Association was formed in 1921 and saved the historic mill from destruction. Restoration was completed in 1925.

An old grain-grinding mill, near Kenmare, N. D., is to be restored by the State Historical Society and the Greater North Dakota Association. The mill was constructed by a Danish immigrant who came to this country 71 years ago. A system of gear wheels, made from maple and with hand-hewn cogs, converted wind power from the sweeping vanes into a stepped-up ratio of six-to-one at the point of grinding. The mill was capable of turning out 200 sacks of grain a day, and in time of demand the mill operated around the clock. The four big vanes, measuring

Village-owned *Hook Mill* stands on Memorial Green at the north end of Main Street, East Hampton, L. I. The third successive mill to be operated on the site, this structure began grinding in 1806 and was put into running order again in 1939, after 30 years of inactivity.

18 feet with each pair cutting a swath of 36 feet, have disappeared since the mill was last used in the World War I era.

William Moore, Louisville, Ky., City Parks and Recreation Director, is looking for someone to finance the restoration of Cherokee Park Mill. Several attempts have been made to restore the 140-year-old mill. An iron fence was installed around the ruins. The millstones are set up nearby on a concrete pedestal. The mill site was acquired by the city in 1899 when only a corner of the mill remained. Photographs of the mill as it appeared then are available, and there is enough of the original local stone to rebuild that much of it. Used to grind corn and saw lumber, the mill probably went out of business in 1850.

Scranton, Pa., Redevelopment Authority recently paid $32,500 for Ebenezer Slocum's grist mill. The structure, which was built in 1786 and gives its name to the area, Slocum Hollow, will be demolished by the redevelopers.

The brick mill in Aldie, Va., was a landmark in Civil War days when Mosby's Confederate guerrillas played hide-and-seek with the Yankees among the flour barrels. After 150 years of operation the mill shows no signs of retiring, although its competitors, once commonplace sights on Loudoun County streams, have been crumbling for years. The mill was erected by slaves using bricks burned on the plantation. Over its long history the mill's most famous client was President James Monroe, who lived nearby in his mansion, *Oak Hill*. A linen-bound account book of the 1830's survives, noting charges to his estate and listing flour at $1 per barrel as compared with $17 today.

The Red Mill at Clinton, Pa., has become the property of a Franklin Township contractor. The city council accepted his bid of $115,000 for the property, which the Hunterdon County Art Center had hoped to obtain for an early Americana museum. The new owner said he would preserve the physical appearance of the Red Mill and would use judgment in selecting tenants for it. He said he would limit it to light industry which is permitted by zoning.

Gilbert Stuart's father was engaged in the "genteel occupation" of grinding snuff and erected the first snuff mill in New England at Saunderstown, R. I. The mill is on the lower floor of the house where the painter was born. The birthplace was rescued from decay by the Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association in 1930. A 172-year-old English mill, similar to the original, was installed in 1932.

The 1840 Lorillard Snuff Mill has been reconstructed and is used by the New York Botanical Garden as a meeting room for lectures and group activities, and as a restaurant. Located on sloping ground adjacent to the Bronx River, a terrace has been built along the waterfront for outdoor eating. The original four-story structure was the focal point of an entire community made up of the family mansion, houses for workers, a packing plant, and warehouses. Here the famous snuffs were produced by flavoring tobacco with herbs, spices, and rose petals, and grinding it into powder.

The 185-acre site of E. I. du Pont's black powder mills on the Brandywine near Wilmington, Del., is being preserved by the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation (a Trust member), established in 1952 for the purpose of preserving and interpreting this industrial area. The foundation's first project was the creation of the Hagley Museum. Housed in an 1814 textile mill, the Museum relates the history of the early millers and manufacturers along the Brandywine. In 1793 there were more than 100 mills along the stream at the peak of its industrial development. At least 50 mills were grinding wheat and corn; there were eight forges, a furnace, two slitting mills, four paper mills, three linseed oil mills, seven fulling mills, a snuff mill, and a tilt hammer. A score of stone buildings, once part of the largest black powder manufactory in America, still stand on the property, and a limited restoration may be undertaken in the future. In 1802 Eleuthère Irénée du Pont brought to the Brandywine the latest European techniques for the manufacture of black powder. Thomas Jefferson had urged that the plant be placed near Washington, but Irénée after investigation decided "the country, the people, the location are all worthless." In the years ahead it was he and his company who made the greatest use of the river and brought it to its greatest industrial growth. The powder helped dig the nation's canals and mines, clear its forests, and win its wars.

The long neglected Old Town Mill, New London, Conn., is being studied for possible restoration. Repeated but unsuccessful attempts have been made through the years to begin a restoration program for the mill, which was founded by Gov. John Winthrop in the 1600's and now

stands unused near Winthrop School. The mill has been damaged by vandals and fires on several occasions, and restoration will cost an estimated $40,000.

Ernest Kendall Ballard, at 87 years of age, decided to retire from market garden farming and start doing something he had dreamed of since boyhood—operate a sawmill turned by water power. For two years he looked for a proper mill site and finally found it in Derry, N. H. Indications are that the Indians may have had a mill on the site. The second mill, built in 1790, was bought by Mr. Ballard and restored, although it had not operated for 40 years. Today the mill is probably one of the few that is really used to saw logs into boards just as they were sawn 150 years ago in a mill building of the period.

The Old Mill at Paramus, N. J., was recently damaged by fire. The building, constructed in 1745 and reconstructed in 1899, is said to be the place where Aaron Burr shot a British sentry during the Revolution. It also served at one time as a relay station for stagecoach lines.

Perhaps the oldest institution in both Talbot and Queen Anne Counties, Md., is the grist mill at Wye Mills. The state in 1953 purchased a pond of 45 acres above the dam, the mill itself, and about 19 acres of land below the dam. The dam was rebuilt by the State Game and Inland Fish Commission for use as a public fish pond. The mill was donated to the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities (a Trust member), together with an acre of land surrounding it. The building had almost fallen down and its machinery needed extensive rehabilitation. Since then the Society has spent $10,000 in completely rehabilitating the mill building. Funds for putting the mill machinery into condition to operate must be found, since the deed from the state makes ownership contigent upon its being run as a mill.

—T. B. M.

Right: *Hagley Museum*, Wilmington, Del.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Almost 400 members, delegates, and friends attended the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Trust held October 30-November 1 in New Orleans. There were 70 delegates of member organizations present, and individual members from 28 states and District of Columbia, and 1 from France. Outside of Louisiana the states with the largest representation were New York, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Illinois.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Nominating Committee submitted the names of Irving Olds and John D. Barrett of New York City, whose election to the Board was approved at the business meeting of the membership. Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess, Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, and Horace M. Albright were elected for a new term of 5 years each; Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland was elected to fulfill the unexpired term of the late Mrs. Crowninshield.

Henry Clay Hofheimer II, H. Alexander Smith, Jr., and John Walker were elected to the Executive Committee. David E. Finley was re-elected as chairman and Mrs. Hermann G. Place as vice chairman. The Nominating Committee for 1959 was named with John Walker as chairman.

Reports on National Trust properties were submitted and accepted; a new committee, largely of residents of Boston and vicinity, was appointed for the Wayside Inn in South Sudbury, Mass., consisting of Frederick J. Bradlee, chairman, Francis Hatch, Walter M. Whitehill, William Osgood, Henry Streeter, Thomas B. Adams, and Mrs. Hermann G. Place.

A resolution was passed commending Church Hill Foundation of Richmond, Va., for its excellent demonstration in preserving the area around historic St. John's Church.

At the business meeting of the members, David E. Finley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided and submitted the chairman's annual report. Copies of the report have been printed and are being mailed to all members and member organizations. A limited number will be available upon request.

Delegates from member organizations reported on serious threats to areas and buildings of outstanding signifiance. Resolutions were unanimously adopted: protesting the threatened destruction of the Navarro Houses in San Antonio, Tex. (see *In Danger*); urging the acquisition of 66 acres of the battlefield of New Orleans, lying between the National Cemetery and the Chalmette National Historical Park in which much of the critical action took place culminating in General Andrew Jackson's victory in the final battle of the War of 1812; protesting the industrialization of the Tennessee River at Moccasin Bend at the foot of Lookout Mountain, and the leveling of the nearby Cameron Hill Park section of Chattanooga as part of a highway location and urban renewal scheme, and urging their being added to the National Park system; and urging support for the St. Augustine Historical Society's campaign to retain the old sea wall and the quality of the original city, and to prevent the introduction of a four-lane highway through the old area.

Abstracts of some of the professional papers given on this occasion will be printed in future issues of the *Quarterly;* others will be prepared in condensed form in the National Trust's series of special reprints. The paper presented by Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess, *"La Demeure Historique;* a Brief Survey of Historic Preservation in France," is now available upon request.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Culminating the year-long celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of James Monroe, December 2 was observed as the 135th anniversary of the signing of the Monroe Doctrine with a number of ceremonies in which the James Monroe

Memorial Foundation participated. At the National Archives in Washington, D. C., a formal opening was held in the Exhibit Hall of a special exhibit of Monroe documents; the State Department also had a special exhibit, as did the Treasury, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution. In Albemarle County, Va., members of the Albemarle County Historical Society observed the occasion by presenting and unveiling copies of portraits of James Monroe and James Madison in the courthouse which already displays that of Albemarle County's other great citizen, Thomas Jefferson. A capacity audience filled the courthouse where President Colgate Darden of the University of Virginia discussed the three presidents who were friends and met often at the courthouse.

Mrs. Albert Harkness of Middletown and Providence, R. I., was awarded the annual Antiquarian Award of the Preservation Society of Newport County at its annual meeting in September, held at *The Breakers*. Former regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and chairman of the House Committee for *Whitehall*, Newport home of George Berkeley, Mrs. Harkness was cited for distinguished service in the field of historic preservation.

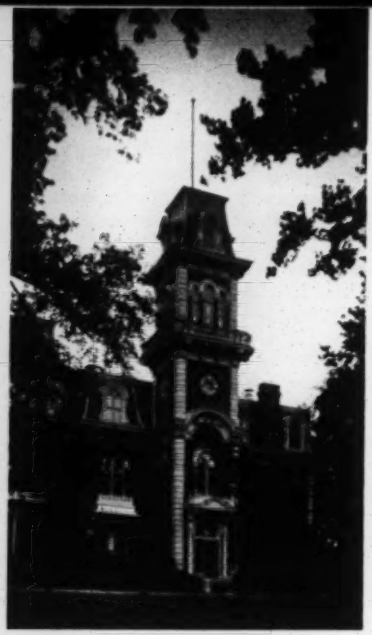
More than 350 newspapers carried an Associated Press illustrated Halloween ghost story on the Porter-Phelps-Huntington house at Hadley, Mass. The story told of "Elizabeth, the Genteel Ghost," great-great-grandmother of the present curator, Dr. James Lincoln Huntington.

Texas Historical Foundation and Texas State Historical Survey Committee report that an increased program of preservation and restoration is needed. The State Highway Travel Information Bureau conducted a survey recently revealing that tourists generally are poorly impressed with the state's historical places—only one per cent list historic sites as an attraction. The Survey Committee reports that since the 1936 Texas Centennial, 40 historic buildings have been restored and preserved through efforts of organizations, communities, and individuals; 70 historic museums are in operation or in process of development, twice the number a few years ago; four-fifths of the state's counties have historical survey committees; 48 Texas Centennial markers and monuments have been restored, relocated, or refurbished at no cost to the state; graves of 115 men who fought for Texas independence have been located and marked, and cemetery plots where they are located have been improved.

Proceeds from the world premier showing of "The Buccaneer" went to the Louisiana Historic Landmark Council, New Orleans. "It is my hope," said Mrs. R. G. Robinson, Council president, "that a substantial amount will be given to the Council to promote knowledge of Jackson's victory at Chalmette. Certainly the motion picture will go a long way toward that end." Prior to the opening, 100 members of the nation's press corps visited the battlefield at Chalmette; Cecil B. DeMille received a copy of the commemorative medal struck by Congress February 14, 1815, in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson; and the Cub Scouts of St. Bernard Parish staged a dress rehearsal of their annual re-enactment of the Battle of New Orleans.

The Preservation Society of Charleston recently announced the award of 20 certificates of merit to Charlestonians who restored old houses in the recent past.

The Iowa Society for the Preservation of Historic Landmarks, with 16 other city and state civic organizations, urges the preservation of Terrace Hill, built in 1867-69 by Benjamin Franklin Allen, a Des Moines pioneer, and purchased by Frederick M. Hubbell in 1884. The house is now in the hands of the Hubbell estate and is unoccupied, except for a caretaker. Mr. Hubbell was the richest Iowan in the state's history; a founder of the Equitable Insurance Company of Iowa; a railroad financier and builder who did business with nineteenth-century railroad barons, Jay



Terrace Hill, Des Moines, Iowa

Gould and Russell Sage; a public utilities magnate; a leading lawyer; and probably the most spectacularly successful investor in real estate in Iowa. Frederick M. Hubbell kept a daily entry diary from 1855-1927 which is regarded as an important historical find.

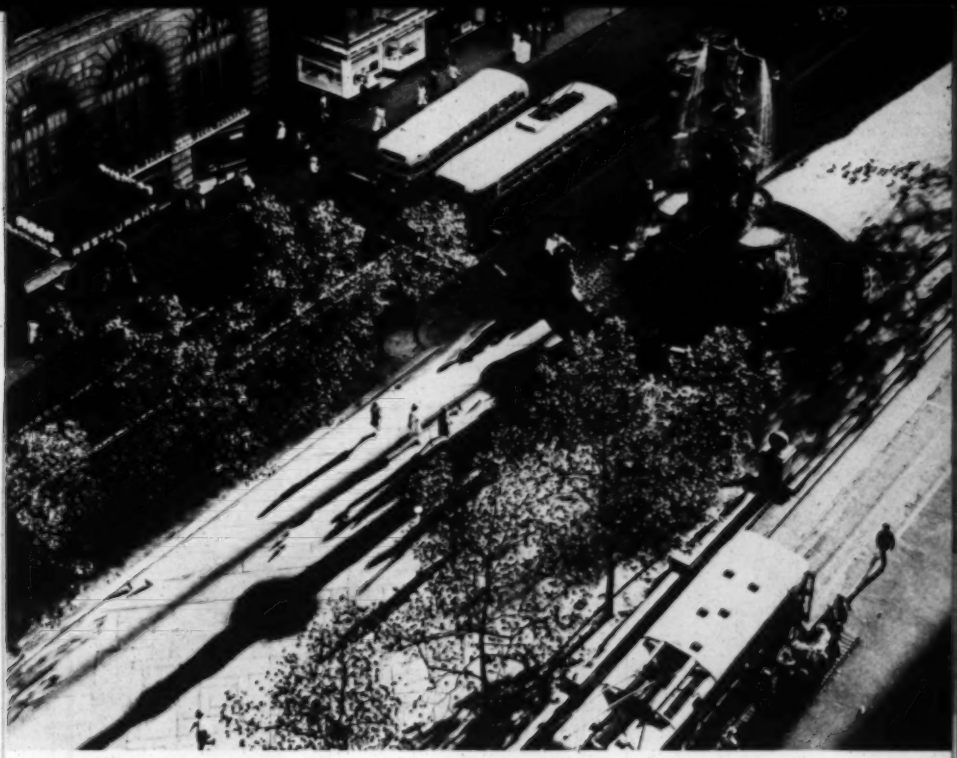
December 28, the 102nd birthday anniversary of Woodrow Wilson, marked the opening at the Woodrow Wilson birthplace, Staunton, Va., of newly converted garages for storage and exhibition of the official White House car used by Wilson during World War I and his second term as president. The 1912 Pierce Arrow was a gift of Mrs. Wilson.

The Jackson, Miss., *Clarion-Ledger,* in an editorial, compliments the Vicksburg and Warren County Historical Society on its successful organization and effective action. The Society operates a museum and a library, directs historic shows, sponsors a junior historical group, and promotes an historic markers program in its area. The Old Courthouse at Vicksburg has been developed into Society headquarters. Built in 1858 by slave labor, the Courthouse is one of Vicksburg's most important and colorful landmarks. During the famous Siege of 1863, Union prisoners were confined in its spacious courtroom. Its tower was a prime target for Northern gunboats but it was hit only once before Gen. U. S. Grant raised the Union flag over the captured city on July 4, 1863.

The Nantucket Historical Trust has purchased Wallace Hall, built in 1836 when Nantucket's whaling fleet of 30 ships made the village the third most important city in Massachusetts. The basement of the three-story house contains the original kitchen with a brick oven.

Lewis M. Stevens, Secretary of Highways of Pennsylvania, has agreed to assist in the preservation of the 290-year-old King of Prussia Inn, through special arrangements to be worked out by the King of Prussia Historical Society with the State Highway Department's District Engineer. After years of fruitless negotiation, while the Inn deteriorated from disuse, the Secretary has found a solution which will benefit not only the Inn but also the crossroads community which derived its name from the hostelry. Recently Prince Louis Ferdinand, present pretender to the throne of Prussia, visited the Inn to show his wife, Princess Kira, the landmark named for his ancestor, and they expressed great interest in seeing the building preserved.

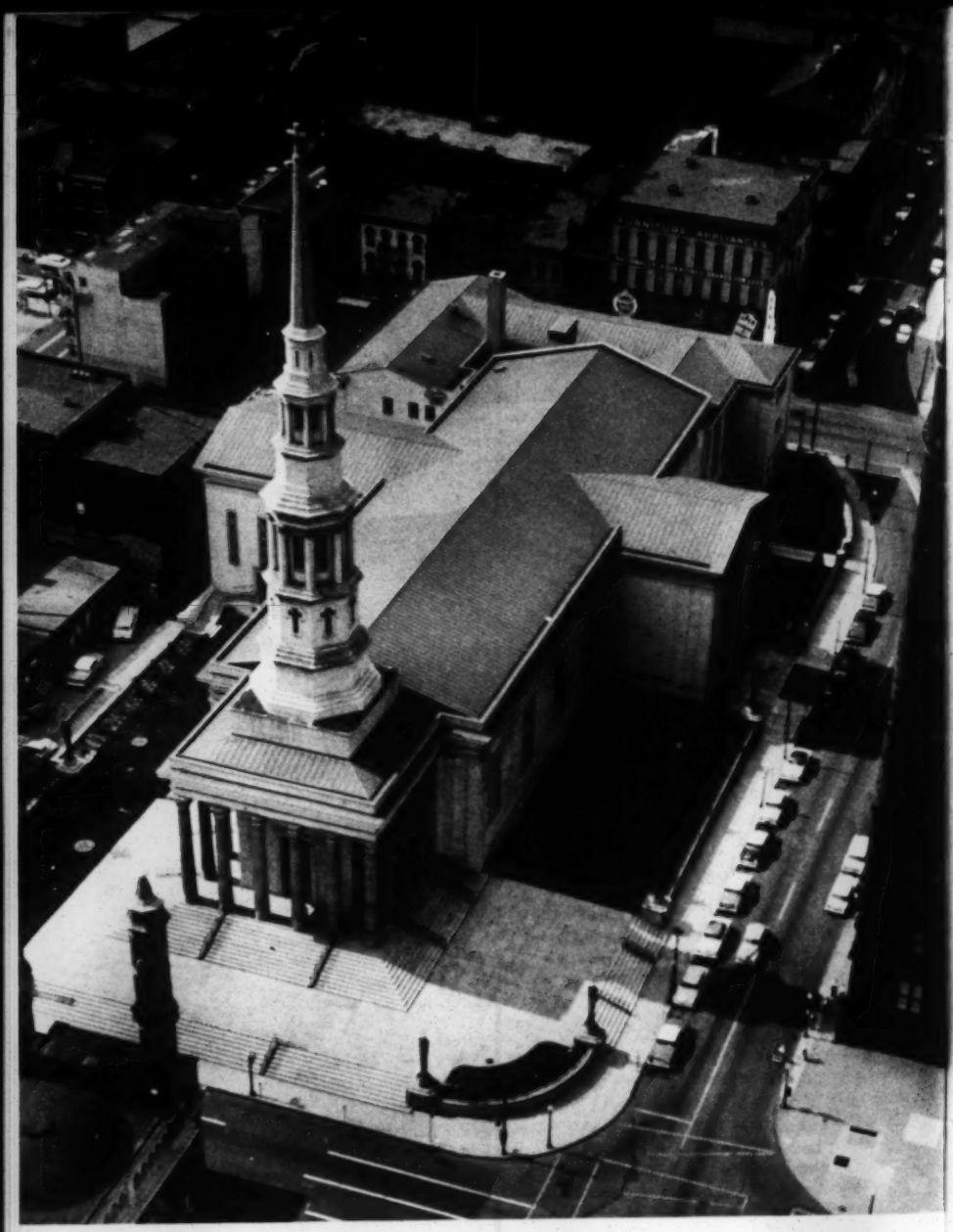
New York State Historian Albert B. Corey, the Department of Education, and the Department of Public Works will prepare material for 160 historical markers to be erected at each safety rest area along New York State's highway system. The purpose of the markers will be to provide travelers with a brief summary of the history and notable events of the locality in which they are traveling. The signs will also give directions to nearby historic sites.



Fountain Square, Cincinnati

Fountain Square and Tyler Davidson Fountain, in the center of Cincinnati's shopping and business district, will be marked in a program of development for Hamilton County and Cincinnati, proposed by the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board. This program is second in a series which comprise a master plan being prepared for the entire 32-county Anthony Wayne Parkway District for the development of "a unified system of parks and shrines" as a memorial to General Anthony Wayne and his accomplishment in the Indian Wars. The study reveals that in spite of the important role of Cincinnati in the winning and securing of the Old Northwest, little has been accomplished by the citizens of Cincinnati in memorializing the contributions of their city. A number of recommendations are made to achieve the program's two-fold objectives to make residents more aware and more appreciative of the colorful and important heritage which belongs to their community and to provide more places of historical and recreational interest.

The fountain, which depicts the blessings which water bestows on man, was designed by August von Kreling of Bavaria, cast in Munich in 1871. On the top is the Genius of Water who pours down her blessings from the heavens to the waiting humans below. On the south side a farmer implores the heavens for rain for his parched land, his plow standing idle and his dog panting at his side. On the north a workman stands on a burning roof appealing for water to extinguish the flames, an empty bucket raised to the sky. On the west an old man drinks appreciatively as his daughter waits beside him. On the east a mother leads her rebellious child to his bath. The four corner statues depict the pleasures of water: a boy puts on his ice skates, a girl listens to the roar of the ocean in a sea shell, a boy is taking a lobster, and a girl adorns herself with pearls while admiring her reflection in the water.



The Cathedral of St. Peter in Chains

St. Peter in Chains

The Cathedral of Saint Peter in Chains, its restoration complete, has endured the building and rebuilding of Cincinnati. Constructed in 1845, the cathedral was the heart of Catholicism for the vast Diocese of Ohio. Talbot Hamlin in *Greek Revival Architecture in America* called it "one of the handsomest and most monumental of Greek Revival churches in the United States." To replace a small Gothic structure, Bishop John Purcell wrote, "The cathedral I would propose to have about 70 x 100 feet, grecian style of architecture, with portico and colonnade in front, with vestibule, all about 30 or 40 feet deep, and with a steeple carried up from the foundation. . . ."

Architect Henry Walters gave the Bishop "a great square tower rising up from the foundations, and surrounded it on three sides with a colonnade of twelve columns of the Corinthian order found on the Horologium (commonly known as the Tower of the Winds) of Andronikos Cyrrhestes, built at Athens in 35 B. C. The entablature, taken from the same source, was carried round the church. For interior support, Walters repeated the columns of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens; for the rest, he permitted classic simplicity and restraint to prevail." The Bishop corresponded with noted Cincinnati sculptor, Hiram Powers, in Italy regarding interior details.

During the twentieth century, however, Cincinnati lost much of its old character and suffered widespread transformation. Traffic on the river declined and with progress in rapid transportation, families who had lived in the great lower valley of the city sought the hills for their houses. The area around the cathedral and far beyond deteriorated, and in 1938 Archbishop McNicholas transferred the cathedral of the Archdiocese to Saint Monica Church.

Stirred by the sight of the neglected church, which the pioneer people had called their "White Angel," and remembering its former brilliance, Archbishop Karl J. Alter announced to his Board of Consultors in 1951 that he desired "to return home." The decision was the consequence of new hope envisioned for the area by the city's master plan, of the convenience and accessibility of the old cathedral, and its historical associations and architectural merits. The financial saving involved in preserving the greater part of an existing sound structure was also evident.

Edward J. Schulte, A.I.A., was the architect. Restoration was begun by clearing the cathedral close of unsightly buildings. The floor and west wall of the cathedral were removed, the latter originally having been constructed of field stone rather than cut stone. Old foundations were strengthened and new ones laid to extend the structure an entire block.

New portions of the structure, including north and south transepts, blend into the old by reproduction of exterior details; old quarries in Dayton, long closed, were reopened to obtain the same hard limestone. The spire, dangerous because of rusted iron clamps and years of frost, was rebuilt. Two noticeable changes in the old structure are new granite steps to the main entrance, and the stone tracery in a pattern of keys and crosses which fills the large windows.

The interior is a combination of the early details with contemporary design. This is illustrated in the new baptistry transept where columns, of the same order as the front portico, and pilasters support a thirty-five foot high baptistry window—an interweaving of stone crosses and links filled with English crown glass to form a colorful kaleidoscopic effect. —T. B. M.

THE FOURTH ESTATE

To serve its members and to provide grist for its *Quarterly* mill, the Trust subscribes to a national press clipping service. The clippings reflect a reader interest in historic sites and buildings, but the most hopeful trend in the field is the support that editors throughout the nation are giving to local preservation efforts. Many editors, too, joined the lost battle to save the historic east front of the nation's Capitol.

Our member organizations have usually been generously treated by the press in their local communities, and it is hoped that they will continue to seek this important means of gaining public understanding, and subsequent support of their efforts.

Not only newspapers, but periodicals, reflect the trend of public interest and concern at what Blake Clark calls in the January issue of the *Reader's Digest,* "A Wanton Disregard of Our Heritage," in an article reprinted from *The Diplomat.*

In January *McCall's,* in one of the series of articles on "Our Living Heritage," our friend and neighbor Christine Sadler has written a sensitive and perceptive article on the Custis-Lee Mansion administered by the National Park Service. With excellent color photographs and documentary prints, the article presents "Arlington: Robert E. Lee's House of Decision." It deals not only with the tangible house, its superb architecture, and its well-restored interior, but with the spirit of those who lived in it and whose whole lives were altered by the decision made there on a single terrible night in April 1861. It projects the ideals and courage of its owners whose dwelling place is a visible reminder of what made this country great.

As a result of the interest that the press has taken in historic preservation our headquarters has been deluged with an unprecedented flood of mail almost beyond the capacity of our small headquarters staff to absorb. We keep trying, and as always, give considered attention to each problem presented. We are fortunate in this mammoth task in our friends and colleagues, the preservation officers of the American Institute of Architects throughout the country, our active member organizations, our generous friends in the National Park Service, and numerous dedicated individuals who offer advice and assistance to people in their area or contribute to publications for us.

There is a certain pattern of error and success in this field, and by serving as a clearinghouse of this knowledge, we are able to offer special guidance to our correspondents. To do this, as part of our service program, we help to prepare articles for professional journals and secure reprints. We obtain permission to abstract and reprint in our *Quarterly* helpful aids. In other cases we purchase books of particular help, in quantity to permit us to pass them on at a discount to our nonprofit groups. In this venture we have been aided by a grant made to us for this purpose by the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Two of the most pressing problems throughout the country revealed by the mounting volume of correspondence are the need for funds, and the problem of organizing an effective preservation group in the particular locality. The answer to the first is far from easy, for preservation, like charity, begins at home. Only those groups who have helped themselves and demonstrated their stability and competence can hope to appeal to others for funds. A foundation executive prepared a thoughtful and valuable leaflet for us, "On Seeking Foundation Support," designed for those who have fulfilled the preliminary requirements. In general, the Trust recommends, that if there is an active existing historical society or similar group properly incorporated and with tax-exempt status, the preservationists work through it, as a committee of the society.

The other alternative is to incorporate under the laws of the state as a nonprofit educational or charitable group. The

organization then has to apply to the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue for the privilege of having gifts and donations qualify for income tax deductions. This is expedited if the charter is well and clearly drawn, and if the purposes are specifically defined.

One of our attorney friends, C. A. Gridley Dawe of Irvington, Va., who for 35 years had a distinguished career in the U. S. Treasury Department, has prepared a model constitution and by-laws for the use of Historic Christ Church Foundation in Lancaster, Va. This has qualified under the laws of Virginia as a charitable trust and received tax-exempt status from the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. It embodies a number of sound precepts that the National Trust has found by experience contribute to the strength, effectiveness, continuity, and quality of a group. It includes careful procedures for the election of trustees and provides for a small executive committee. It assures a pattern of trustee service for differing lengths of terms by which there will always be continuity, but prevents inactive trustees from remaining in office indefinitely.

For groups who wish to organize for a specific preservation project, this model constitution would be a good base. The services of a local attorney would also be necessary, but in many instances these may be contributed.

Those who are planning preservation projects in their areas will find not only a model constitution and a suggestion on approaching foundations for financial help, but many other helpful aids in the following list. These aids are being collected and redistributed at cost or without charge. As other items can be added, we shall report them in our *Quarterly*.

—H. D. B.

Available to members and member organizations—first copy without charge:

"Criteria for Evaluating Historic Sites and Buildings." A Report by the National Trust Committee on Standards and Surveys. May 1956. 5 pp.

"National Trust for Historic Preservation; a Geographical Directory." 12 pp.

Reprint, "Representative Constitution and By-Laws for a Tax-Exempt Preservation Organization." A Federal Tax Attorney. 16 pp.

Reprint, "Heating of Restorations." Robert H. Emerick. *Progressive Architecture*, August 1958. 12 pp.

Reprint, "Historic Places in Your Town." *Changing Times*, March 1958. 4 pp.

Reprint, "On Seeking Foundation Support." A Philanthropic Foundation Executive. *Historic Preservation*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1957. 4 pp.

Reprint, "Wanton Disregard of Our Heritage." *Reader's Digest*, January 1959. 5 pp.

Available at prices listed—in many instances a reduction made possible through the National Trust's purchasing arrangements:

Decatur House and Its Inhabitants. Marie Beale. Washington, D. C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation. 156 pp., illus., name index, bibliog. $2.00.

Historic Preservation. Washington, D. C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation. Vol. 9, Nos. 2, 3-4; Vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2, 3. $.50 each.

Historic Preservation Law. Jacob H. Morrison of the New Orleans Bar. New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co. 1957. 113 pp., illus. $3.00.

Planning and Community Appearance. A Report of the Joint Committee on Design and Control of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Regional Chapter of the American Institute of Planners. Prepared with the cooperation of the Regional Plan Association. Henry Fagin and Robert C. Weinberg, editors. Published for the Joint Committee with the aid of the Arnold Brunner Fund of

the New York Chapter, A.I.A., by Regional Plan, Inc. New York, 1958. 174 pp., illus. $2.00.

Preservation of Historic Districts by Architectural Control. John Codman, Beacon Hill Civic Association, Boston. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials. Reprinted for the National Trust. 35 pp. $1.50.

Primer for Preservation: A Handbook for Historic-House Keeping. Reprinted by permission of *Antiques* Magazine and the New York State Historical Association. 23 pp., illus. $1.00.

Reprint, "Architecture Worth Saving." *Architectural Forum,* June 1958. $.50.

So You Want a Good Museum: A Guide to the Management of Small Museums. Carl E. Guthe. Washington, D. C.: The American Association of Museums Publications, New Series, No. 17, 1957. 37 pp. $.50.

Your Community Can Profit from the Tourist Business. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Area Development. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office. 1957. 25 pp., illus., charts, bibliog. $.15.

ENGLISH SUMMER SCHOOLS

The Eighth Annual National Trust (of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland) Summer School, in association with Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, for the study of the historic houses of England, will be held July 3-24. Leaflets with additional information are available at the office of the National Trust (of the United States), 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., and from Miss Edith Standen, of the Textile Department, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 28. All applications are forwarded by the American sponsors listed on the leaflets to the directors of the school, who complete the arrangements.

The Fifth Bath Summer School for the Study of English Domestic Architecture and the Decorative Arts, sponsored by the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, is held at Bath June 19-July 2. Applications, with a deposit of $30, are sent to C. J. Robertson, Combe Hay Manor, Bath, England. Leaflets on this course are also available at National Trust headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS

William Hardy, Jr., has been appointed to the National Trust staff as auditor. A graduate of George Washington University, Mr. Hardy recently resigned as an officer with the United States Foreign Service. He served as supervisory accountant and auditor in Saigon and Paris and earlier as an attaché with United States embassies in Copenhagen and Paris. Prior to overseas service he was an economic officer with the Department of State and the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Hardy has also held management and financial assignments with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and the Shubert Theatre.

Mrs. J. R. Van Fossen, secretary at the National Trust office since October 1953, resigned January 1. She has accepted the position of assistant to the minister, the Reverend Eric Lindsay Cowall, at Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

Miss Terry Brust, managing editor of *Historic Preservation,* was married on November 29 to M. Hamilton Morton, Jr., of Albemarle, N. C. Mr. Morton has completed four years of architectural study at North Carolina State College School of Design and is with the Washington architectural firm of Harry Barrett, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.

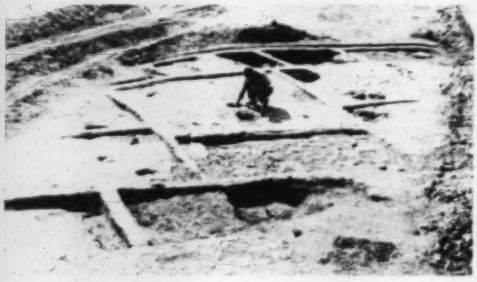
Decatur House

DECATUR HOUSE OPENED

Decatur House on Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe for Stephen Decatur in 1818, was officially opened to the public with a preview and reception on October 24. Decatur House Committee and National Trust officials received Washington members of the National Trust, naval officials, and friends of the late Mrs. Truxtun Beale. Mayors of 16 cities named after Decatur were invited to the reception, creating national interest in the opening. The Atlanta *Journal's* Sunday magazine carried an illustrated feature on October 26 by W. S. Kirkpatrick, in recognition of the man for whom a Georgia town and county were named.

During the past year the house has been used for a number of meetings of cultural and educational groups, as well as for official National Trust functions. Decatur House is open to the public every Wednesday and Saturday 12-5 p.m.

The house was bequeathed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation by the late Mrs. Truxtun Beale and is administered by the Decatur House Committee of the National Trust, composed of Mrs. Loring Christie, chairman, Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Reginald Foster, Coleman Jennings, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Paul Magnuson, Mrs. John F. Simmons, and Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, *ex officio*.



Above: A tenth-century early Pueblo pit-dwelling, near Taos, N. M. Only the lower part of the walls of an eight-foot-deep room remained after highway construction cut away the hill on which the site was situated. Recent construction destroyed the remainder.

Below: Remnants of a fourteenth-century Pueblo village, near Corona, in central New Mexico. Construction and maintenance of this graded road removed all but a few inches of the walls of the rooms before the site was noticed. In spite of many years of traffic passing over the ruin, salvage excavations resulted in the recovery of numerous stone and bone tools, several burials, and even a whole pottery vessel lying just a few inches beneath the surface of the roadway.

HIGHWAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE

The Federal-aid Highway Act of 1956 has a little-known provision of utmost concern to all preservationists. Parklands, wilderness, and prehistoric areas are being absorbed as the 41,000 miles of highway stretch out across the country consuming thousands of acres of land, historic sites, and buildings. Within the threatened areas are located some of the nation's finest archaeological, prehistoric, and paleontological remains. The Act recognizes the national policy of protecting and preserving sites of historical importance and provides that funds shall be appropriated for the salvage of endangered sites.

However, the Act leaves to the individual states the responsibility of initiating their own highway salvage programs. The fact that only six states have operational programs clearly indicates that the general public is either unaware or disinterested in the fact that its historical resources are being obliterated.

The members of the National Trust, as concerned residents of their own state, are urged to investigate this problem with their own highway department, and to work with the archaeological salvage program in the state, if they know of endangered sites in the highway's path, or to encourage formation of a highway salvage committee if the state does not have one.

The states having effective programs to date are Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Washington. The New Mexico program was among the first, and more than 40 sites have been salvaged in two years of operation. It is regarded as a model of a successful venture in cooperation between archaeologists and highway officials.

A Guide for Highway Salvage Programs in Archaeology, History and Paleontology was published in 1958 by the Committee for Highway Salvage Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology and the Associated General Contractors of New Mexico. Members of the Committee were Fred Wendorf, chairman, John Corbett, L. S. Cressman, W. J. Keller, John McGregor, Irving Rouse, and William H. Sears.

This problem will be the principal one discussed at the coming meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in late April. Following the meeting the National Trust will publish for the benefit of its members the recommendations of the meeting.

—H. D. B.

LOUISE DU PONT CROWNINSHIELD AWARD

Friends and associates have already contributed approximately $40,000 for the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award which has been established for distinguished achievement in the field of historic preservation, in honor of one of the earliest members of the National Trust and Vice Chairman for many years until her death last year. The award will be given annually and carry a cash stipend as well as an appropriate medallion.

The committee which seeks to raise additional capital funds for this purpose are Mrs. Alfred E. Bissell, Frederick J. Bradlee, Henry Belin du Pont, Mrs. Beverley R. Robinson, Mrs. Reginald P. Rose, and Mrs. Clive Runnells.

The Awards Committee, whose duty it is to define criteria for National Trust awards and to nominate candidates, is composed of Ronald F. Lee, chairman, Kenneth Chorley, Mrs. Hermann G. Place, Mrs. Reginald P. Rose, and H. Alexander Smith, Jr.

Contributions in cash or securities for the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award are tax deductible, and are being received at National Trust headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

MEMBERSHIP

There have been 12 new member organizations since September 1958:

Audrain County Historical Society (Mo.); Chattanooga Chapter, Association for Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities; Guardian Federal Savings and Loan Association (D. C.); Historic Homes Foundation (Ky.); Jonathan Fisher Memorial, Inc. (Me.); Louisiana Historical Association; Metropolitan Club (N. Y.); Mocassin Bend Association (Tenn.); National Society Colonial Dames, State of Maryland; Plans and Planting Branch, Community Arts Association (Calif.); Stan Hywet Hall Foundation (Ohio); and Texas Historical Foundation.

EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

"Architecture Worth Saving," jointly sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and *Architectural Forum*, and shown at the Museum of Modern Art October 8-December 15, has been scheduled as follows:

January 26-February 16: Detroit and Michigan Artists Memorial, in collaboration with the Detroit chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

March 1-April 5: University of Illinois, Urbana, in connection with the Festival of Contemporary Arts.

April 20-May 1: American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. National Trust area members will be invited to a special preview.

May 26-June 16: Tentative dates set for showing at the University of Pittsburgh, Pa., in collaboration with the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1959 ANNUAL MEETING

October 9 through 11 have been chosen as the dates for the 1959 annual meeting. The meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., with headquarters in the Mayflower Hotel. Registration blanks and programs will be mailed to all members and member organizations immediately after Labor Day.

LEGISLATION

Judge Stanley W. Wisnioski in the Middlesex Superior Court of Massachusetts ruled that the Lexington Historic District Commission's decision in blocking construction of an addition to Hancock Congregational Church on the Battle Green was "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable"; he also called the Commission's ruling "Ultra-aesthetic." The church, built in 1893 in a Romanesque style, has a 1924 parish house in the rear, and an eight-year-old stucco-covered wing for offices, chapel, and church school. Its 1500 pupils overflow it when only 70 per cent are in attendance and a $200,000 expansion has been sought. In denying the certificate of appropriateness, required before building in the protected area, the Commission contended that the added bulk would dominate the Green in a style of architecture not in keeping with the colonial period. The case was ordered reopened.

The three-man board of architects advising the U. S. Commission of Fine Arts concerning preservation and new construction in Georgetown, D. C., resigned in a body in October, charging that the District of Columbia Commissioners were nullifying the Act of Congress, known as the Old Georgetown Act, by following the interpretation of the Act given by the Corporation Counsel. This Act was passed in 1950 "to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest, exterior architectural features and examples of the type of architecture used in the National Capital in its initial years. . . ." The long-simmering dispute over administration of the Act was brought to a climax by the granting of a permit to destroy two Federal-period houses on P Street, contrary to the recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts. Demolition was started the day the permit was issued, to clear the site for a housing development. As a result of this, and previous decisions of the Commissioners, a Citizens' Committee for the Preservation of Historic Georgetown was organized to restudy the law and propose needed revisions; the president of the National Trust was appointed chairman.

As an addition to the zoning ordinance of the city of Lexington and Fayette County, Ky., an "Old and Historic Lexington District" was created in December 1958. The ordinance requires special building and occupancy certificates; it authorizes creation of a board of architectural review and defines its powers and duties; and it authorizes a survey of historic

Historic Zone of San Juan

THE LIGHT TOUCH

Two of the National Trust member organizations, the Beacon Hill Civic Association and El Sociedad para el Fomento y Conservacion de San Juan, Puerto Rico, have acted upon a Trust recommendation and have secured special lighting for their historic districts. John Codman reports that six special street lights have been installed in the Louisburg Square area of Boston and 40 more are planned.

Beacon Hill, Boston

Teodoro Vidal, military aid to the governor of Puerto Rico, says that the Water Resources Authority was asked to secure two types of hand-wrought iron lamps from Madrid for the Historic Zone of San Juan. Modeled after gas lamps used to light the streets and plazas of nineteenth-century cities in Spain and its overseas provinces, the lamps will be of two types, a bracket lamp for affixing to façades of buildings in narrow streets and at corners, and a post type.

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places and buildings within the city and in Fayette County within the Planning Area. The movement for the protective legislation was led by the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation (a member organization). The Blue Grass Preservation Short Course held in Lexington in July 1957 was credited by its president, Joseph Graves, with having a very effective influence upon local interest in the legislation.

The Borough of Litchfield, an old and historic area of about one square mile within the town of Litchfield, Conn., is investigating the possibility of establishing an historic district in the area. The Borough is a separate political unit governed by a Warden and five elected Burgesses. It has a population of about 1000 with 400 registered voters. John Codman of the Beacon Hill Civic Association, author of "The Preservation of Historic Districts by Architectural Control," addressed a large Borough meeting in December on that subject.

Enough pledges were received by Historic Charleston Foundation in October to assure a $100,000 revolving fund by the end of 1958 for the restoration of old buildings in the South Carolina city. As soon as $75,000 in funds and outstanding pledges had been collected, an additional grant of $25,000 was made by the Richardson Foundation. Ben Scott Whaley was elected president. He states that the fund's goal is an even larger revolving fund, and committees are now being formed to determine which buildings and areas can make most effective use of the funds. The restorations are expected to raise standards and property values in the entire area in which work is done. Additional protection is also being planned by the city; a special committee will draft an ordinance proposed by Mayor Morrison which has been under consideration by the City Planning and Zoning Commission. The ordinance would require special permission to raze or alter buildings built prior to 1875. The mayor said the proposed ordinance as originally written was submitted to stimulate public thinking on the matter.

Added to its urban renewal program, which has generous provision for historic preservation, the city of Providence, R. I., has two private groups, the Burnside Corporation and Colonial Homes, Inc., actively engaged in restoring and reclaiming deteriorated early houses in the Benefit Street section of the city. About a dozen houses have been purchased; modern siding and disfiguring porches and window trim have been removed. The

houses have been cleaned and modern improvements added, but details of final restoration have been left to the purchasers.

Dean Ernest Pickering, Chairman of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Planning Commission, announced the appointment of an advisory committee to relate historic buildings, sites, and areas to the city planning and make recommendations for preservation and development. Committee members are: Philip R. Adams, director of the Cincinnati Art Museum; Mrs. Robert S. Alter, civic leader; Charles Hamlin, vice president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Lucien Wulsin, Jr., president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Charles F. Cellarius, architect; Richard G. Arms, director of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Mrs. J. Sterrett Caldwell, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Miss Katherine Hanna, director of the Taft Museum.

Edwin M. Gledhill, curator of Santa Barbara Historical Society, proposes historic zoning legislation for the old pueblo area of Santa Barbara (from State to Laguna Streets and from Carrillo to Cota Streets) and suggests that it be known as El Pueblo Viejo or Old Spanish Town. Such adobe structures as the Covarrubias, de la Guerra, and Orena houses and other landmarks in the area would be preserved; controls would be provided so that future building in the area would conform to the one- or two-story Monterey or historic Californian type of architecture. The Covarrubias adobe was built in 1817 by Don Domingo Carrillo. In 1853 it was acquired by Don Jose Maria Covarrubias, a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in Monterey in 1849; later the adobe was occupied by Pio Pico, the last governor before the American occupation. Covarrubias was appointed secretary of the Department of California by Pio Pico and the house is supposed to have been the last meeting place of Pico's cabinet. Since 1954 the Santa Barbara Historical Society has worked with the California Division of Beaches and Parks for the restoration of the Presidio of Santa Barbara in the center of the old pueblo.

Frankfort, Ky., was given assurance that a master plan for developing the city would reflect local interests, desires, and needs. Atlanta consultant, Phillip Hammer, has been awarded a one-year contract for studies in connection with the project, known as the Capital City Metropolitan Plan. An important phase will deal with efforts to preserve Frankfort's historic sections.

On January 7, 1959, Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., (D–N.J.) re-introduced Bill H.R. 285 "to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall approve the acquisition of certain lands of national historical significance, or of interests therein, for highway purposes; and to insure that highway plans are developed with due regard to community planning." The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

SURREALISM FOR PRESERVATION

Extreme change of use or extreme unexpectedness in the relationship between a monument and its surroundings may sometimes be the most effective way of handling a problem of fitting old and new together, Jan Nairn argued at a recent international congress in Milan on "present use of monuments and ancient settings." This approach of putting the familiar in an unfamiliar setting Mr. Nairn calls "urban surrealism" and he says "the more violent the change, if it is rightly used, the more real and vivid the monument will become." Mr. Nairn acknowledges "respect and careful integration into the pattern" as "undoubtedly the most important means of treating the past," and suggests only that in special circumstances other possibilities ought to be considered. "In particular, if an urban

One of the best examples of early eighteenth-century French architecture in Canada is the central building in the background of this 1830 view of Quebec. Transfer of the house from the Department of National Defense to the Historic Sites Division of the National Parks Branch was made possible by the 1955 amendment to the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The amendment gave the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada authority to recommend that buildings of national interest, because of their antiquity or architecture, be preserved by the federal government. The lot on which the house was built once belonged to Jean-Baptiste Maillou, one of the first Quebec architects, who died in the house in 1753. It was occupied by distinguished Quebec personages until shortly after the War of 1812 when it became the chief office of the Army Commissariat and had a large vault used for the operations of the "Military Chest." Located beside the Quebec City tourist guides' office and a few steps from the Chateau-Frontenac, the house was used by the Third Independent Signals Squadron, R.C.C.S. It has been proposed that the Société de Conservation du Vieux Québec, Inc., be given headquarters in the building.

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planner or architect is faced with making a big alteration to the surroundings of a monument he must first clearly assess what the total effect of the change will be. If it can still be expressed in terms of the existing pattern then it is his duty to do so; but if it is clear that something quite new is going to happen he must not try to equivocate or compromise, but must acknowledge the fact and create something entirely different with the aid of this surrealist technique. Whatever happens, he must be fearless and not afraid of radical changes. Monuments are like wild animals: they thrive on being treated firmly if beneath the firmness is a basic sympathy, but they can be killed with kindness as well as with outright brutality."

—*Architectural Record*, May 1958

The Seven Buildings

The corner house of the *Seven Buildings*, temporary White House during the Madison administration, and two of the adjacent Seven Buildings, are now being demolished. Erected 1794-96, "the Seven" was one of the first groups of substantial houses in the city and every account of early Washington gives prominent mention to them. The three buildings, which were occupied by a chain drugstore, apartments, and a bar-grill, are to be replaced by a 12-story office building.

According to Harold Donaldson Eberlein in *Historic Houses of George Town and Washington City:* "Chaotic, spasmodic, and sporadic building activities characterized the District of Columbia in the years preceding the removal of Government from Philadelphia to the Federal City. In this preparatory period of expectancy and speculation, General Walter Stewart and Major Moore started the 'Seven Buildings'; the Morris and Nicholson syndicate then took up and, it seems, completed the job. As there is no available evidence to the contrary, William Lovering was presumably the architect. . . ."

The *Seven Buildings* when the corner buildi
Gen. M. D. H

Above: Typical keystone medallion from an exterior doorway arch of the *Seven Buildings*

Below: An early 1920's view of the *Seven Buildings*

When the federal government occupied Washington in 1800, the State Department under John Marshall was established in the corner building. The next tenant of note was Gen. Louis Marie Turreau de Garambouville, Baron de Linieres, a marshall of France. The house later became

orner building was the Civil War headquarters of
en. M. D. Hardin.

the British Legation when the Right Honorable Sir Augustus John Foster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, lived there.

The fourth president of the United States and his wife Dolly Madison were its most distinguished tenants. After British troops burned the White House, the Madisons moved first to the *Octagon* and then to the corner house, living there October 1815 to March 1817. One of Dolly Madison's greatest social successes was the ceremonial reception given there in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson after his victory in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. One thousand candles illuminated the building the night of the Jackson reception, which gave the house its romantic identification as "The House of a Thousand Candles."

Other occupants were Elbridge Gerry and Martin Van Buren during their term as vice president.

The house also served as headquarters during the Civil War for Gen. M. D. Hardin and for Gen. George B. McClellan when he commanded the Army of the Potomac in 1861.

On September 12, 1958, the National Trust in a letter to the Editor of the Washington *Daily News*, writing of the fate of the three buildings, stated, "It again points to the drastic need for some firm control over building design and alteration in the Nation's Capital, because the deterioration from their original fine early Federal style began at least 50 years ago. What remains is a hollow shell disfigured with neon signs, synthetic building materials, cocktail lounge fronts, and large cluttered store windows. As late as February 1958 one building of the group still retained its handsome original lower floor and fine entrance; even that is gone today. To suggest restoration of this once splendid group of historic buildings at this date is too little and too late. It is our hope, though, that the demolition of this group calls attention to an even more serious menace of destruction-by-attrition, of which this is a notable example."

The corner building of the *Seven Buildings*, September 1958

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Academia, Pa. A summer homecoming celebration sparked a drive to raise funds for the restoration of the 122-year-old Tuscarora Academy. Sponsors of the campaign were the members of the Juniata County Historical Society, which has already furnished and restored one museum room in the old academy building. The restored building is to be used also as a community meeting place for local organizations. The 1846 catalog of the Academy, which ceased to operate in 1911, offered the following terms to pupils:

Boarding (per week)	$1.25
Washing (per quarter of 11 weeks)	1.50
Bed (per quarter of 11 weeks)	1.00
Incidentals	.25
For Tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics (per quarter)	6.00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Book-Keeping, Botany, History	4.50
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Etc. (per quarter of 11 weeks)	3.00

Light, Books and Stationery are found by the pupil and may be obtained in the neighborhood. There are no extra charges whatever.

Newton, Mass. On the 150th anniversary of the birth of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America," school children gathered on Boston Common to sing the famous hymn. In Newton, where he made his home from 1842 until his death in 1895, some 17,000 school children contributed to a fund to restore the Smith homestead now in deteriorated condition, having been vacant for two years since the death of the last member of the family. Of the estimated $50,000 needed, $6000 has been raised to date.

Fresno, Calif. Local groups are advocating the reconstruction of the old county courthouse in Millerton Lake State Park as a feature of the recreation area now being developed by the State Division of Beaches and Parks (a Trust member). The courthouse was erected in 1867 when Millerton was the county seat and was razed in 1941, just before the waters of Millerton Lake backed up behind the Friant Dam and inundated the Millerton town site. In the razing, the heavy granite blocks that framed the jail at the rear of the courthouse and its heavy iron doors and window frames were salvaged. Advocates of reconstructing the building in the area propose to use it as a museum of Yokuts Indian artifacts which abound in the Millerton and Friant areas.

Durham, N. C. Members of the Durham-Orange County Historical Society and the Bennett Place Memorial Commission approved a resolution calling for the reconstruction of the Bennett House. Ceremonies will be held there to mark the cessation of hostilities during the Civil War in 1865 and the beginning of the Century of Peace between the States of the American Union. It was at Bennett Place that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, C.S.A., surrendered a major Confederate army to Gen. William T. Sherman. The original house burned in 1925, leaving only a chimney of the structure. Mrs. Magruder Dent of Southern Pines, N. C., and Greenwich, Conn., has given $8000 to reconstruct the house; the Commission is seeking added funds for suitable period furnishings.

Hillsboro, Kan. An adobe house built in 1876 by Russian immigrants on the banks of the South Cottonwood River has been moved to Memorial Air Park in this city. It will be established as a museum and memorial to the pioneer settlers, furnished with many items commonly used in the area in houses of that period.

Springfield, Ill. If proposals of the Illinois Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission are adopted, the state of Illinois will take over "and preserve forever" the Old State Capitol Building in Springfield. The capital was moved from Vandalia in 1839 largely through the influence of the "Long Nine" who were so-called because Abraham Lincoln and his eight fellow delegates from Sangamon County had an aggregate height of 54 feet. In this Greek Revival structure Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" speech, and there his body lay in state after his assassination, before burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The present Capitol was first occupied in 1876 after which the fourth capitol building was sold to Sangamon County for a courthouse.

McConnelsville, Ohio. On November 20 of last year the state of Ohio formally took title from the federal government to a string of 11 locks and dams in the Muskingham River. The ceremonies culminated a year-long fight of state officials and Muskingham Valley residents to prevent destruction of the historic waterway. A federal check for $235,000 was turned over to help pay for repairs on dams and locks, and future maintenance responsibility will now rest with the state of Ohio.

Augusta, Me. Landscaping of the grounds of Fort Western and development of a small park in the area along the Kennebec River Bank have been proposed. Plans for the development around the historic blockhouses and their palisades were drawn by Clyde D. Walton, a senior of the University of Maine, who was employed by the State Bureau of Public Improvement last summer.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Glebe House on 635 Main Street, one of the few examples of eighteenth-century architecture in Poughkeepsie, owned by the city, has been restored through the joint cooperation of the Poughkeepsie Junior League and the Dutchess County Historical Society. A notable feature of the house is the Helen Wilkinson Reynolds Memorial Room. It is being refurnished in early furniture of the period of the Glebe, from a fund which honors Miss Reynolds, local historian and leader of the campaign to save the building, who died in 1943. The Glebe was built between 1767 and 1768 for the Rev. John Beardsley, first rector of Christ Church. Miss Elizabeth Holahan of Rochester, a Trust member and president of the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks of Western New York, was retained by the two groups to advise on restoration of the interior and on furnishings.

Topeka, Kan. By decree of municipal authorities, bulldozers may approach only within six feet of the old Billard Mansion that stands in the path of construction of the new Sardou Bridge over the Kaw River, but Robert Billard and his aged wife may live the remainder of their lives in the condemned structure. The city yielded to the fierce dignity of the old couple, and to its own pride in the early history of Topeka which is interwoven with the Billard family. The mansion was built by Robert Billard's grandfather, Gilbert, on land which he received by patent from President James Buchanan more than a century ago. Grandfather Gilbert, an opponent of Napoleon III, was deported to Devil's Island but escaped to the United States in 1853. His son, J. B. Billard, once engaged in a legal duel to outlaw the saying of *The Lord's Prayer* in public schools, a battle he carried to the Kansas Supreme Court. An arch foe of Prohibitionists, he ran for governor on a repeal ticket. He served from 1910-13 as Topeka's first mayor under a commission form of city government. The city's Municipal Airport is named in honor of Robert's brother, Capt. Philip Billard, who was killed in a plane crash in World War I.

Kentucky School for the Blind

IN DANGER

Louisville, Ky. The 105-year-old Kentucky School for the Blind, called "pretty, and gracious, but not functional," is in danger of being replaced by a modern building. Designed by Francis Costigan, the classical building originally housed its students as well as being the place where they were taught. Today the 135 pupils live in cottage-plan dormitories on the campus. They attend classes in the old building, which also houses the administration offices. State officials object to the expense of maintaining the building and recommend a two-story functional structure at an estimated cost of $600,000. The new building would be constructed on the same site and even use the same driveway.

The old building is a local landmark and its white-domed roof can be seen from many points in Louisville, as well as from Indiana. The grounds at one time were said to have every species of tree that could be grown in Kentucky. Many old trees are scattered over the campus and a magnolia tree reaches the fourth-floor windows of the main building. The school has been in continuous operation since it was erected in 1867, except for eight months during the Civil War. After the battle of Perryville it was commandeered for a Union hospital. It is owned and operated by the State Board of Education.

Miss Mary Churchill Humphrey; Barry Bingham, President and Editor-in-Chief of the Louisville *Times;* the local American Institute of Architects Preservation Officer; the architectural firm which has cared for the building since 1890; and the National Trust are among those advocating a compromise whereby the building could be modernized. Cost of heating the five-story building, with its 18-foot-high ceilings, could be greatly reduced by lowering the ceilings, and upper floors could be sealed off and left unheated, perhaps for record storage. In addition the building could be fireproofed, stairwells closed, and elevators installed at a figure less than would be involved in razing this landmark and replacing it with a modern building.

When the present structure was built, economy was an important item and por-

tions of it were left unfinished to keep expenditures as low as possible, the cost being $27,788.05, or $633.99 more than funds available at the time.

San Antonio, Tex. Threats on two fronts are pressing the San Antonio Conservation Society (a Trust member). The historic San Jose Navarro house and store at West Nueva and South Laredo lies within an urban renewal slum clearance area, and if not purchased for restoration will be bulldozed and the site sold to private developers. The Guilbeau postal substation on South Main, in order to handle its increased load, is trying to secure additional land for parking and truck facilities. The post office stands on the site of the house erected in 1840 by François Guilbeau, a native of Brittany, and the parking lot proposal threatens destruction of the surviving old slave quarters. The society has long been attempting to preserve notable architecture of the eras represented by the six flags of Texas, and this is one of the buildings in their plan.

Cincinnati, Ohio. The United Citizens Committee to Preserve Lytle Park recently asked the city to restudy its plan for a connection with the Northeast Expressway. Meeting with the city highway engineer at the Taft Museum which is in the Park area, the 150 citizens wish to protect the quiet charm of this downtown neighborhood and save several buildings which are threatened, including the Literary Club and the Phelps Apartments.

Roxbury, N. H. "God's Barn Fund" has been established by business and civic leaders in a desperate effort to restore Roxbury's first meeting house, built in 1849, to its original condition and build a fence around it to prohibit further vandalism. One side of the building has been knocked out; all the windows smashed; clapboards removed; the pews, pulpit, and other furnishings inside the building destroyed; and plaster and boarding knocked off the walls. The Keene, N. H., *Evening Sentinel* called attention to the situation more than two years ago, but disputed ownership delayed action. The town of Roxbury claimed it owned the upper half of the building and the Congregational Church the lower half. The president of the Congregational Church Society of Roxbury said the church owned the whole building. A town committee investigated ownership and reported that the State Congregational Society had no claim or interest in the building and referred it back to the local Congregational Society. If the fund drive is unsuccessful and the most practical solution is to tear down the building, the leaders plan to turn the money over to the city for the purchase of a marker at the site.

Annapolis, Md. Historic Annapolis, Inc., reports that the Sands and Patterson houses, both on Prince George Street, are jeopardized by the necessity to expand the U. S. Naval Academy. The Sands house, said to be the oldest frame house in Annapolis, was built about 1694. It was bought by John Sands in 1771 for 450 pounds, Pennsylvania currency. The present owner, Mrs. Clifton C. Moss, is a direct descendant of the Sands family.

Brunswick, Ga. Oglethorpe Hotel, the block-long Victorian structure, was opened in 1888 under the sponsorship of the millionaires of the Jekyll Island Club, and the business district of Brunswick grew around it. Its spacious rooms, towers, and long verandas were long a tourist attraction, and at least once provided the setting of a motion picture. When razed, the site will be used for a downtown motel and string of shops. The Waycross *Journal-Herald* comments, "But we still think it's a pity. Brunswick won't be the same without the stately old Oglethorpe Hotel."

Charleston, S. C. Old Fort Dorchester, an outpost defending the cities of Charleston and Summerville on the north bank of the Ashley River on a bluff called "Booshooe" by the Indians, is slowly disintegrating. It was first settled by people from Massachusetts about 1700 and its

sturdy tabby walls, now lost in a tangle of brambles and brush, protected a small thriving town and trading post. Nearby are the remains of the only surviving structure, the ruins of St. George's church. The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company offers full cooperation to any civic or service organization that would like to reclaim or beautify the historic landmark.

Missoula, Mont. The turreted mansion built by Edward L. Bonner, railroad builder and lumberman, served as a setting for one last gala function in November, when it was shown for charity before being razed to make way for a cooperative apartment development. The elaborate Victorian mansion had a third-floor ballroom and was surrounded by a city block of gardens. In its heyday it was the scene of many brilliant social events including a reception for Mark Twain.

San Francisco, Calif. Mayor George Christopher moved rapidly in November to avoid loss of the $2 million appropriated by the state legislature to restore the Palace of Fine Arts. Unless the city passes a bond issue to provide matching funds by 1960 the city would lose the state fund by default, and Bernard Maybeck's nationally known surviving landmark of the Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1914 will be lost. The new bond issue will be sought early this year, along with one for Ferry Park.

New Orleans, La. Proposals to convert the historic U. S. Mint Building on Esplanade Avenue into added quarters for House of Detention inmates is being opposed by the Louisiana Landmarks Society. The president, Mrs. Martha G. Robinson, pointed out that there are two schools in the vicinity, and that prior use of the Mint as a federal narcotics prison had a deleterious effect on the neighborhood from which it was just recovering. "To again convert the Mint into a prison would destroy this residential neighborhood which is an essential part of the Vieux Carré," she stated.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

As the *Quarterly* goes to press, the National Trust is once again making an effort to save the United States Mint in San Francisco, and the issue is still in doubt. California members and member organizations have been alerted directly of the new threat and have been asked to join in the protest. Other Trust members concerned about the future of this historic building may address their protest to Mr. Franklin G. Floete, Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D. C., or to Mayor Christopher of San Francisco. A public hearing was scheduled for February 18 in the Public Health Building in the Civic Center, San Francisco.

On January 23, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in Washington, the Trustees passed a resolution urging preservation of this historic site and its use by the National Park Service. David E. Finley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in a letter to Mr. Floete January 1957 stated, "The preservation of this building is important not only because of its intrinsic merits but also in order that the government may set an example for the preservation of important historic monuments."

More than a year ago General Services Administration agreed to turn the Mint over to the National Park Service to provide headquarters for its regional office in the West. Rehabilitation of the building has been in progress for some time. Plans call for display areas to contain minting machinery and recall the historic role and processes of the San Francisco branch mint, which has now been discontinued. There would also be a preparation service in the building for exhibits at other federally controlled public sites and buildings in the region.

Mayor Christopher has again called upon California's representatives in Washington to restudy the situation and reopen the discussion. According to the Mayor the site at Fifth and Mission streets is valuable real estate, and he feels that

An early twentieth-century view of the U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Calif.

"a museum would be entirely out of place. . . . A measure to release this choice site to private ownership would indeed be welcomed. . . ."

The mint, built in 1873, was designed by A. B. Mullet, foremost architect of government buildings of the post-Civil War era. The last building to be built in the Federal Greek Revival style, it was designed when the "French Mansardic" was usual, as indicated by the old New York Post Office and the Old State, War and Navy Building, contemporary public buildings also by Mullet. According to Stephen W. Jacobs, President of the Pacific Section of the Society of Architectural Historians, "The San Francisco Mint, of Columbia blue stone with a classical portico of Rocklin granite, has retained its characteristic setting with cast iron fence and fountains, and beds of greenery. The integration of the tall chimneys at the rear, which served as flues for the metal retorts, gives the whole complex an unusual and striking character. On the interior, the high ceilings and the vaults of brick on iron beams retain the early type of Federal construction which represented a pioneering attempt at structural engineering and fireproofing. Its massive construction enabled the mint employees to save the building and the $200,000,000 it contained during the 1906 fire, when a seven-hour battle was fought by mint employees and soldiers with a single, one-inch fire hose to keep at bay the flames, gnawing at its barred and iron-shuttered windows. One of the best surviving examples of government architecture sponsored by Jefferson and Jackson in the early days of the Republic, the old Mint is probably the only building in San Francisco famous throughout the country for its design character."

Harrison Gray Otis House, newly acquired headquarters of the American Meteorological Society.

Side courtyard and stable, Harrison Gray Otis House

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Wind, weather, outer space, and sputniks are not the only concern of the 7000 members of the American Meteorological Society, whose latest venture has been into the field of historic preservation. With the acquisition of the distinguished Harrison Gray Otis Mansion and Stable at 45 Beacon Street, Boston. With the acquisition of the distinguished Harrison Gray Otis Mansion and Stable at 45 Beacon Street, Boston, the Society will restore this notable Federal structure for national headquarters for their organization. They are working with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and the Bulfinch House Trust.

The mansion, built in 1806 by Boston's most noted early architect, Charles Bulfinch, was the last of three he built for Harrison Gray Otis. Its prominent location overlooking Boston Common, the first public park in America, gives it added interest. It was the owner's residence from 1806 until his death in 1848.

Otis was a leading Boston citizen of his day and as one of the Mt. Vernon Proprietors did much to develop Beacon Hill's south slope, an area now protected by an architectural control act of 1955 to preserve the Beacon Hill Historic District. He was a prominent Federalist who served as a young man in the U. S. Congress, and for many years in the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where he rose to be speaker and president. He was elected third mayor of Boston and served one term in the U. S. Senate. The mansion was the scene of many brilliant social and political affairs; and almost every distinguished person who visited Boston, including President James Monroe of the rival political party, was entertained there.

Miss Eleanora R. Sears purchased the house and formed the Bulfinch House Trust in 1953 to assure its preservation, and through her it has been given to the non-profit group.

The Society agrees to preserve the present exterior and the interior areas that have not been materially changed, with special emphasis on a restoration of the oval ballroom and drawing room on the second floor. The firm of Child, Lawrence and Shannon will serve as architects of the restoration and renovations, in consultation with the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The transaction was negotiated by John Codman, chairman of the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission, of the firm of William C. Codman & Sons, Realtors.

The late Professor Charles F. Brooks of Harvard University founded the American Meteorological Society in 1919; it carried on its early work at the Blue Hill Observatory. Since 1946, the Society has had its headquarters on Joy Street, Boston. Its publications and services devoted to development and dissemination of knowledge of meteorology in all its phases have attracted international attention and participation.

In its new quarters, the Society will continue to be a focal point for knowledge of weather around the world. The administrative and editorial offices of the Society, weather exhibits, instruments, books, and maps will be housed in the historic Otis Mansion. These and several of the restored rooms will be open to the public. The executive secretary of the professional and scientific organization is Kenneth C. Spengler.

In announcing its plans, the Society stated, "This transaction demonstrates that an historic house of great architectural merit can be preserved not only for the enjoyment of the public and an asset to the community, but can also be adapted to serve a useful contemporary purpose."

Foreign Preservation

Woburn Abbey

The Duke of Bedford is pondering the erection of a "moderately priced" motel on the grounds of his 300-year-old ancestral home to entice more American tourists and maintain his undisputed lead in the "stately homes" business in Britain. He recently escorted the 1,000,000th visitor through *Woburn Abbey*. Three years ago, he opened the mansion to the public at 35 cents per person to pay off $14,000,000 in death duties. The 36-year-old duke fought back with soda fountains, rock 'n' roll juke boxes, guided tours, and an amusement park. In August a nudist convention was held on the grounds. During the first six months of 1958 he had 200,000 visitors and expects to gross $238,000 this year. "This should bring this—as a business—into the black," he said. Only 10,000 visitors have been American tourists—he bemoaned the fact that free-spending Americans seem to congregate at standard tourist spots and have paid little attention to the abbey. "One year we tried a bison barbecue, but that did not work," he said. The Duke has written to a Texas department store tycoon in the hope that they jointly could organize some wealthy Texans to promote *Woburn Abbey*.

Chiswick

Chiswick House, Middlesex County, England, was reopened in July by the Ministry of Works, marking an important stage in a long process of repair and renovation of this significant English Georgian estate.

The Ministry of Works accepted *Chiswick House* in 1948 as a gift under the Ancient Monuments Act, from the Middlesex County Council and the Brentwood and Chiswick Borough Council, owners and lessees respectively, who continue to maintain the 66 acres of gardens. The present house was built in 1727 by the third Earl of Burlington, with the aid of William Kent, to house his art treasures. In those days of gracious living and spacious houses, he was rudely jeered at by Lord Hervey who said the house was too small to live in and too large to hang on a watch chain. It followed the lines of Palladio's Villa Capra, near Vicenza. A great many pieces of classic sculpture were placed on the grounds, as well as the Inigo Jones gateway, built in 1621, and given to Lord Burlington in 1737 by Sir Hans Sloane. Gay, Pope, and Handel were entertained at *Chiswick House;* Fox and Canning died there; and the late King George V played there as a child, for the Prince of Wales rented it from 1866 to 1879. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, in 1788 employed Wyatt to enlarge it and he was responsible for the bridge on the grounds.

The villa was in a bad state of disrepair when the Ministry began work on it six years ago. Since the wings added by Wyatt were in very bad condition, they were removed, bringing the design back to what it was in Lord Burlington's day. The original drawings were used as guides to replace such features as the rear external staircase and the tall chimneys on either end of the building, all of which had disappeared when the Wyatt wings were added. Similarly the original treatment of the stucco wall-surfaces by scoring them with lines to suggest masonry joints was revealed when the wings were removed, and has been carefully followed. There was ample evidence of the original interior colors. Many of the original works of art, which had been transported to Chatsworth, have been brought back, together with several characteristic pieces of furniture. The interior of the house is very much as William Kent, Lord Burlington's decorator, conceived it.

Although the restoration of the villa itself is complete, the adjoining summer parlor (the only surviving part of Lord Burlington's *Chiswick Mansion*) and the "link building" which connects it to the villa, still need to be restored. Priority, however, is to be given to the repair of the various garden buildings which are to be restored and maintained by the Ministry of Works, although the grounds themselves remain in the care of the local authority.

"Making the Least of Our Monuments"

An instrument of politics created ample provision for the upkeep of France's ancient monuments, according to columnist Andrew Shirley of the London *Daily Telegraph*. "Britain has never allowed the Ministry of Works to do the job properly," continues Mr. Shirley.

"The French program came about when Louis-Phillipe tried to draw together the frayed ends of old loyalties. Through Guizot, his Prime Minister, a historian, he started what has since become the service for the conservation of works of art, buildings, and so on, from cave dwellings upwards. In planning what became law in 1841, he took care to see that properties of the old monarchists, republicans, Bonapartists, and his own supporters were equally protected.

"The French first (a necessary stage) made an inventory of whatever deserved protection throughout the country. In those days, when the franc was a gold currency, they voted no less than 120,000 francs for the inventory—which would have the purchasing power today of perhaps £3,600,000. Next they appointed a team of skilled writers to report on the state of the fine arts in France. Authors such as Prosper Merimée and August Thierry were empowered to work in collaboration with architects of similar standing in their day. This required a budget, which the state provided in addition to the cost of the survey and the work done during its progress. Naturally after these slow preliminaries a new act was needed. This, on which the administration of ancient monuments in France now depends, was finally codified in 1913.

"The English have had no political crisis which compelled them to consider the fine arts in this country, and our national bias to let things slide continued until 1881. A generation and more after the first French effort, we began to draw level through our Historical Monuments Commission, which tried to do the same job as the French inventory. Even this belated British effort was due to private pressure by such bodies as William Morris' 'Anti-scrape.' Never have we as a nation or as a government given a full mandate to the Ministry or Office of Works to preserve what is left of our artistic inheritance.

"The Ministry has, of course, the duty of preserving Royal palaces and certain fortresses in England, Scotland and Wales, however outmoded. It has direct responsibility also for about 600 other sites. Four years ago it was allowed to spend £850,000, spread over five years, for the upkeep of notable houses.

"This limited jurisdiction is not the fault of the Ministry. It is our fault because we do not insist on voting the Minister an adequate sum each year to make the work of conservation nation-wide, as it is in France owing to their foresight. We care little for tourism. As a nation we do not like foreigners much. But the French tourist industry has in effect been built up by their Ministere des Beaux Arts, from which stems their whole control of artistic France. Why do we not try?

"Here is part of the answer. Apart from some Scottish peers, the heads of our noblemen have not tumbled from the block in a noticeable way since the seventeenth century. The French in the early nineteenth century could not fail to observe the casualties; and, having a faith in their national artistic assets, protected them—efficient tourism, as it turned out. In 1958 the English have still not recognized that cutting the nobleman's financial veins has the same effect on great houses as cutting off his head. There was even a firm which advertised the mansions its pick-axes had levelled some few years ago.

"It is 70 years and more since the Historical Monuments Commission started its work. This island is relatively unexplored by foreigners. We could do more for our own profit and for our tourist trade by giving a hand to the Ministry of Works."

URBANIZATION NOTE

With the trend toward urbanization, Baltimore lost its last downtown farm when John P. Hill's *Franklin Farm* at 3 West Franklin Street was levelled as a parking lot. With it goes one of the most serious jokes in Maryland's history. Here in 1924, Congressman Hill railed against Bishop Cannon, who headed the Anti-Saloon League, and against prohibition, the dry law and its enforcement agents. He announced he had found a loophole in the law designed to favor farmers.

His century-old 3½-story brick house, one of a row, on a city street, had a long narrow back yard. He stuck up a sign at the entrance to the yard: *Franklin Farms*. He dug out patches of brick in the yard and inserted a few scrawny apple trees, to which he attached supplementary apples. To some bushes he wired bunches of grapes. The fence was painted a grassy green and over its top peered the heads of painted cows with faces strangely reminiscent of certain Prohibition leaders.

Hill then wrote the Prohibition Commissioner that on his farm he was growing apples and grapes for the purpose of making cider and wine for his domestic consumption. A whole nation watched the progress of his agricultural experiment through the newspapers until the day he invited the commission's chemist to test the alcoholic content of his husbandry. It tested 12 per cent—and a legal limit of ½ of 1 per cent was applied to beverages that could be sold.

He gave a party on his farm to which 1500 were invited, spilling over the house and yard, consuming 40 gallons of cider and numerous decanters of wine. The law closed the place as a public nuisance and indicted Farmer Hill for breaking the Prohibition law. His trial in Baltimore Federal Court attracted even more visitors and publicity than his party, and after 17 hours of deliberation, a jury acquitted him. The injunction against his house, which had been in force more than a year, was finally lifted. He commented that the injunction had been helpful in giving his stored wine a chance to age.

But this summer, using crowbars, because there was too little room to swing a crane, the thick brick walls of Hill's house were demolished. Thus ended one more of Baltimore's antebellum houses—and one era of American history.

During the last days of tht Bridgeport Historical Society's struggle to save the Harral-Wheeler House, $157,000 was raised in pledges and contributions to endow the house if the Bridgeport authorities gave assurance that the house would not be in jeopardy again. Of this sum, $17,000 was pledged locally by members of the Bridgeport Society and an additional $140,000 was available from out-of-town individuals and organizations concerned with the preservation of America's heritage. Not even this was enough to change the decision of the city officials, and the house was leveled in the late summer.

REQUIEM FOR A HOUSE

Destruction of the Harral-Wheeler House, one of the notable examples of the Gothic Revival in the United States, is a tragedy that reaches beyond Bridgeport, where this historic mansion has stood for more than a century. Because it involves another irreparable loss in America's architectural heritage, its elimination in the careless name of "progress" is a responsibility in which each of us has a share.

What does it matter that the Harral-Wheeler House was built in 1846 in the full flowering of the Gothic style by one of our country's great architects, Alexander Jackson Davis? What does it matter that Archer C. Wheeler, industrialist and philanthropist who lived in that house for 83 years until his death in 1956, willed it to the city for a library or museum? Or that Samuel J. Tedesco was elected Mayor of Bridgeport last fall on a platform that included as a major plank the preservation of this mansion which is now being sacrificed to create a conveniently located new city hall?

It all matters a great deal, because it shows once more the loss of responsibility which we as a people sometimes show when we are faced with the alternative of gaining an immediate material benefit or preserving a priceless part of our cultural and historic tradition. Demolition of the Harral-Wheeler House is a symbol of one thing that is wrong with our society and civilization. No one, least of all a nation, can afford to live in the past; but no one, least of all a nation, can afford to reject the history, the tradition, the culture on which the present and the future are built.

—New York *Times*, July 5, 1958

Above: After receiving a date marker the Johannes Teller House, built *c.* 1740, was repaired and repainted. Below: Abraham Fonda House, built 1752, and Barent Vrooman House, built 1754, are two of Schenectady's five remaining examples of early houses with sharply peaked roof and gable end to the street. The style was imported from Holland and was popular in New York, Albany, and Schenectady 1700-1760.

The Old Stockade

Old Schenectady, which will celebrate its tercentenary in 1961, is a compact, downtown section of the present city, embracing approximately four blocks bounded by State Street, Washington Avenue, Front Street, and Ferry Street. This area was originally enclosed in a stockade, erected shortly after the founding of the settlement for protection against Indian attack. Destroyed in the massacre of 1690, the stockade was rebuilt and maintained for defense until the late eighteenth century. The region became a mixed business and residential district until a fire in 1819 wiped out a large number of the business establishments. These were rebuilt in a newer part of the town, leaving the stockade area almost entirely residential. Hoping to keep it this way is the Stockade Association, recently established as a protective agency which will eventually seek zoning legislation.

With little formal organization, widespread interest has existed in the area for several years. This is indicated by the number of house owners who have requested, and proudly display, the date markers of the Schenectady County Historical Society. No buildings have survived from the founding days, but several date back to the early 1700's, and there are many that antedate the Revolution. Of the 40 historic date markers installed, 29 are on buildings constructed in the 1700's and 11 are on buildings constructed between 1800 and 1825, the terminal year of the period covered by this activity. It is estimated that there are 60 additional properties eligible within the four-block area. The criterion is genuine antiquity, with no distinctions based on size, elegance, or architectural merits of structures.

The collection of old structures in the stockade has not been recreated nor assembled from various locations, but the houses stand where they were built and have been in continuous use, up to 200 years. They are not museum pieces in the sense of appearing exactly the same inside and out as they did long ago, but are living structures which have been adapted to meet changing conditions while retaining as much as possible of the original charm. Although modern conveniences have been added, wide pine floor boards are lovingly polished, small-paned windows are cherished despite the trouble of washing them, and brass knockers are more popular than electric bells.

Since the marking project was undertaken several years ago, only two historic houses in the stockade have been lost. One was destroyed by fire; the other was torn down because it was too dilapidated for restoration and use.

The Schenectady County Historical Society does not claim credit for having first aroused interest in the city's old houses. It believes, however, that with the pride of ownership and favorable public opinion which have been stimulated, and with the newly founded Stockade Association, the preservation of Old Schenectady is assured.

—Contributed

Date marker, Schenectady County Historical Society

DESTRUCTION

Bristol, Va. Capt. John Campbell's log house in the Hall's Bottom section of Washington County was razed to make way for a new ranch house. The two-story structure of squared white oak logs was built between 1748 and 1788 by the soldier-explorer who became first clerk of the county in 1778. His son David became governor of Virginia; another son, John, Jr., became treasurer of the United States in President Jackson's administration.

Cedar Bluff, Ala. When the waters of Coosa River are impounded behind the Weiss Dam, now under construction in Cherokee County, the Cornwall Furnace will be submerged. It was built in 1854 by Samuel Noble of England who named it for his native Cornwall. Erected with limestone from the river bank and supplied with iron ore from Dirtseller Mountain, the furnace flourished. Cornwall Furnace supplied the pig iron for the first cannon fired by the Confederates in the Civil War. Gen. Francis P. Blair attempted to destroy the furnace in 1864 but damaged only the wooden superstructure.

Pawtucket, R. I. One of the 17 houses in the village on the Massachusetts side of the river, which were shown on the old city map of 1827, was wrecked to make way for a parking lot for the Pawtucket Congregational Church. The Dr. Charles H. French house on Broadway was erected by Oliver Starkweather between 1803 and 1827, and stood in an apple orchard until the town engulfed it.

Vincennes, Ind. In the days when this city was known as a "good show town," Green's Opera House brought traveling companies and great artists to town. High school commencements were also held in the hall, and the lower floors were given over to shops. The American National Bank has acquired the Opera House and will raze it.

East Orange, N. J. Two landmarks were destroyed last year, one for a site for a new library at Upsala College, and the other for a 10-story, 168-family luxury apartment. "Old Main" at the College was built in 1858 by J. S. King, as his house. The once elegant mansion had a bizarre history which included a legend that King surrounded the house with a moat to protect himself from burglars and vagabonds, and that the drawbridge over the moat was raised nightly. The water was supplied from an artificial pond and pumped into the moat by windmills. In 1924 it was remodeled by the college for science classrooms. The three-story house on South Munn Avenue, recently demolished for the apartment house, had been in the heart of the city's most fashionable neighborhood for a century and a half, but in the 1920's was sold as a clubhouse, its 18 rooms were reduced to nine, and bowling alleys added.

Leavenworth, Kans. Fire destroyed the last covered bridge in the state on Route K92. Built in 1858 over Stranger Creek, the old span had been restored and maintained as an historical landmark, with traffic rerouted over a new bridge. A park was laid out nearby and signs directed tourists to the old bridge. Nearby farmers suspected the fire was caused by lightning.

St. Louis, Mo. Vandals damaged so much of the small 108-year-old frame cottage on Chouteau Avenue that it has been condemned by the city. Known as the Kuchenbuch House, it is still owned by descendants of the original owner, but had been vacant for some months.

Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg's three-story, 20-room residence, which has been a local landmark for 66 years, was demolished in October. After his death in 1943 it had become a site for a projected military personnel housing project for nearby Percy Jones Army Hospital. The hospital was closed and the site declared surplus in 1955. The Battle Creek Civic Improvement Association, which hoped to preserve the mansion and surrounding land as a memorial to Dr. Kellogg, was outbid by commercial developers.

Cumberland, Md. Opening of the year 1959 marked the end of the Windsor Hotel (once Barnum House), which was erected in 1842. The building which figured in Civil War history was demolished for a parking lot site.

Elmira, N. Y. After 108 years the 33-room house on the corner of East Second and Williams Streets was condemned to be razed because the cost of heating and other utilities, together with high taxes, made development of the strategic corner as commercial property preferable.

Louisville, Ky. Included in the two-acre half-block selected as the site for the new state office building in Louisville is the Gwathmey-Grayson House, known as the oldest brick house in the city. It was built between 1806 and 1810 by John Gwathmey of Virginia on an Indian mound, situated at that time on the shore of a beautiful lake. After 1943, the once proud structure was converted into a rooming house surrounded by a sea of parking lots.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. A new supermarket and shopping center is rising on the site of the Billman House (1821). In the early part of the century the house had 100 acres of farmland attached. The old Portage Trail ended on the edge of the property.

Elizabeth, N. J. Redevelopment plans for the Pearl Street area threaten the oldest known structure in the city, a part of which was erected in 1696. The house was a one-story building, the original rectory of St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1765 it was enlarged for the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler who wrote, "As a proof of the good temper which my People have returned, and are returning, they have lately rais'd a Subscription for enlarging the Parsonage House, in which they have been as generous as I could well desire considering their abilities."

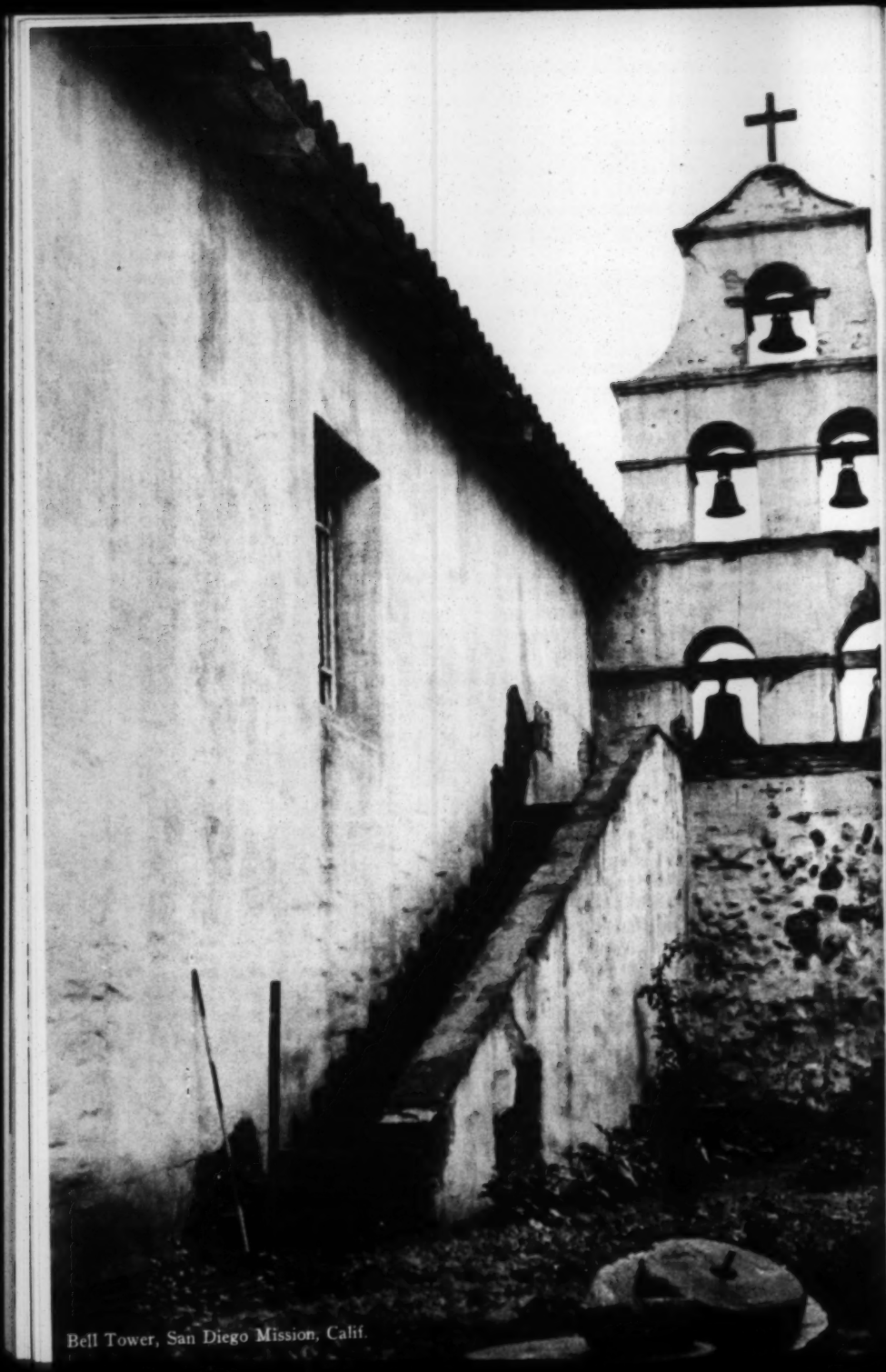
Bloomfield, Pa. Fire destroyed the Winebiddle Homestead last November which had been unoccupied since its sale to a supermarket for a new site. The house was built in 1795 on an original 640-acre tract granted in 1761 to Col. Henry Bouquet, military commander for the British in western Pennsylvania.

San Francisco, Calif. Tiscornia Mansion in the old Pacific Heights section of the city was razed on orders of the Health Department. The notable Victorian landmark was unoccupied and its owner had failed in an attempt to have the site zoned for an apartment building.

Philadelphia, Pa. Bannaker School, unused for more than 60 years and standing in a tangle of weeds behind a candy factory, has been razed. It was erected on land conveyed in 1789 by Philip Price to four trustees, "For the uses of a school in Kingsessing for the benefit of the vicinity and particularly for those who are contributors to the building of a schoolhouse on the said lot." The first frame school on the lot burned in 1818 and was replaced with a substantial brick structure. It was named for Benjamin Banneker, the noted African astronomer and almanac publisher who died in 1806.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Historic Exchange Hotel which has survived from 1804 with a minimum of change, except for the renovation of a small store front on the ground floor, will be razed to provide a site for a bank parking lot. In 1852 the Lackawanna & Bloomsbury Railroad was organized there. For years the Democratic and Republican conventions were held in this hotel; three of its early owners served as sheriff. Many appliances and cooking utensils that were in the old fireplaces and warming ovens extending across one entire side of the building are preserved behind the panels which closed the fireplaces in a late remodeling.

Petersburg, Va. The Toll Gate House, remnant of the Jerusalem Plank Road, is being razed to make way for a subdivision. The house was one of the last relics of that era in the history of early transportation in Virginia, located about a mile from the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike.



Bell Tower, San Diego Mission, Calif.

Serra's Birthplace

Father Junipero Serra's Birthplace in Petra, on the Island of Mallorca, since November has been sponsored by the Society of California Pioneers. In their "hands-across-the-seas" effort, the city of San Francisco, as owner of the property since 1932, paid approximately $8 a year in taxes on it, but was faced with the problem of raising money for needed repairs. Meager private contributions and voluntary efforts of devout residents of Petra supplemented San Francisco's 26-year sponsorship of the birthplace. The situation was brought to the attention of city officials by Mrs. Dina Moore Bowden, a former Californian and the city's "ambassador without pay" to Spain. The Society is now responsible for the annual maintenance costs, estimated at $400, and will raise $1000 to build a covered walkway between the Serra house and a museum built by Petra on an adjoining piece of land.

Father Serra was an early California pioneer, as well as the guiding force that resulted in the successful Spanish occupation of what is today the state of California. He was born in Petra in 1713 and at the age of 16 entered the Franciscan Order at Palma. In 1749 he obtained permission to join a band of Franciscans destined for the Apostolic College of San Fernando in Mexico City, and the following year began missionary work among the Mexican Indians.

In 1767 Serra was chosen president of the missionaries, and in March 1769, with 16 missionaries from the College of San Fernando, he headed an expedition to San Diego, arriving there in July 1769. The San Diego mission was the first of 21 eventually erected on the California coast. During his presidency nine missions were founded: San Diego, San Carlos, San Antonio, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco de Assisi, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara, and San Buenaventura. The celebrated padre died at Mission San Carlos de Borremeo at Carmel in August 1784 and is buried beneath the sanctuary floor. Among the many tributes to his memory is a statue in the United States Capitol, in homage to one of America's most beloved missionaries.

The Society of California Pioneers, the state's oldest historical society founded in 1850, has many relics of Father Serra in its museum at 456 McAllister Street, San Francisco. On display are a crucifix and a rosary given by Father Serra to Señora Maria Ignacia Lopez de Carrillo, and the "Serra Oak," a piece of bark from an oak tree in Monterey under which Serra said Mass on June 3, 1770, when Portola took possession of California. In the Serra exhibition also are 12 historic colored tiles of missions he founded and a water color of Santa Clara Mission after the earthquake of 1859.

Right: Statue of Father Junipero Serra, marking the site of his landing in Monterey, Calif., June 3, 1770

JONATHAN FISHER HOUSE

The Jonathan Fisher Memorial, Inc., will open the Jonathan Fisher House, Blue Hill, Me., to the public this summer. Jonathan Fisher, born in 1768 in New Braintree, Mass., and educated at Harvard, came to Blue Hill in June 1796 as the first settled pastor of the Congregational Church. The house to be displayed was built in 1814 largely by the parson himself. Two rooms are panelled with pine, and the original hardware remains. An item of furnishing is the old clock with wooden works and hand-painted face, made by the parson, and later built into the wall of the hall of the house. The face bears the inscription in four languages—"Children, Thy Days are Numbered." As testimony to his versatility, the founders of the Society report among his many activities: "He relieved his omnipresent poverty and increased the few hundred dollars of his meager salary by farming his own acres, by teaching Latin and Greek to four or five young men who usually boarded with him and his own large family, concocting medicinal remedies, weaving numberless straw hats, sawing buttons from the bones of farm animals and even of dead household pets, painting names on vessels and painted sleighs, making pumps, chairs, chests, hair-combs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, cradles, drumsticks for the local militia, and repairing much of the shaky furniture in Blue Hill. In addition, he nurtured the town's library, was the power behind its Academy, was an active trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary, an ardent speaker and writer in the cause of Emancipation, and was a sponsor from its beginning of the American Society for the Colonization of Liberia."

HISTORIC BUILDINGS NEVER DIE, THEY MIGRATE

Historic buildings which are being razed are magnets for collectors. The famous St. Louis Merchants Exchange, built in 1875 and razed in September, yielded construction material and hardware that isn't available today: walnut panels, solid bronze door hinges, Belgian glass, imported marble, and fountains. Window panes, 8 feet wide, 16 feet high, and one-half inch in thickness, brought as much as $16 each. The marble fountain from the main floor of the Exchange was purchased by a group of men from Flat River, Mo., who will use it as a lawn ornament at a new factory being constructed there. Under several layers of paint were found huge, ornate bronze hinges from the heavy doors; bought for as much as $25, they will be used in new building construction. The walnut paneling was grabbed by eager collectors as soon as the wreckers pulled it loose. Some of the wood carvings went to Tucson, Ariz., to add an old motif to new construction. Householders clamored for the white Italian marble to use as patio floors, for fireplace decoration, and window sills. Even the old elevators went at an attractive price; a St. Louis bar operator plans to cut them up for ornamental iron to decorate his tavern. Some items, too historic to part with, were given to the Missouri Historical Society and to the Museum of Transport, a railroad museum.

Tomlinson Hall, scene of concerts, political rallies, sports events, and labor

meetings in Indianapolis since 1886, was destroyed by fire last January. Today the walls of the hall live on as part of the newest in house construction. According to Milton Slosson, chairman of Indianapolis' 1958 Parade of Homes, "Used brick has become a demand item by buyers of new houses in this area. More and more new houses will be showing used brick and a great quantity of it will come from Tomlinson Hall. Tomlinson Hall is being perpetuated in the modern Indianapolis area houses of today."

Elements from the Manigault House, outstanding example of Charleston's Georgian architecture, built in 1803 and designed by Gabriel Manigault, were used in the construction of a Charleston filling station. The station carries a plaque which reads, "In order to preserve the architectural traditions of Charleston, this brickwork and woodwork of the demolished Gabriel Manigault House 1800 A.D. were used in this station."

"Old Charleston Brick Appreciated Elsewhere as City Destroys Landmarks," is the title of an editorial in *The News and Courier*. The new residence of the mayor of Florence, S. C., was chosen by the Pee Dee Committee of the Colonial Dames of America as an outstanding example of colonial architecture combined with modern convenience. The central wing was constructed of old brick from the Charleston Orphan House. According to *The News and Courier*, "Many Charlestonians will be proud that materials from a dismantled landmark in their city have been appreciated and used to adorn a younger neighboring community. Perhaps some of them may raise an eyebrow at the lack of appreciation in their own community. The mania for tearing down and discarding old buildings that give character to Charleston is as disturbing as it is incomprehensive. . . . The day may come when Charlestonians will have to travel to Florence and scores of other places to see vestiges of their architectural heritage."

—T. B. M.

CHURCH HILL

Historic Richmond Foundation has been the recipient of substantial gifts from Miller & Rhoads Foundation and from the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company to aid in their program of restoring the ante-bellum houses in the old Church Hill section of Richmond, Va. The nonprofit group now owns 17 of the approximately 70 houses of the period in the area immediately south of historic St. John's Church and has restored and rented them. It has a waiting list of potential tenants ready to move in as other restorations are completed. Miller & Rhoads had previously contributed a film showing a reenactment of the Virginia Convention of 1775 which met in St. John's Church, when Patrick Henry made his famous "Liberty or Death" speech.

Business firms have also publicized this community preservation movement. Miller & Rhoads Department Store used a Christmas card in color of the restored Elmira Shelton House, and First & Merchants' Bank reproduced an oil painting of the south wall of St. John's Church, which was in the Valentine Museum's spring show of "Richmond in Paintings and Drawings."

PUBLICATIONS

Mark Twain in Hartford. Edited by Henry Darbee. The Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission. Hartford, Conn., 1958. 39 pp. and illus.

Mark Twain's fabulous house in Hartford in the "Nook Farm" settlement is vividly presented room by room by those who knew it best and loved it most. The architect-editor has drawn upon Mark Twain's own writings; from the reminiscences of his contemporaries (including a

charming below-stairs view from the family servants); newspaper and magazine accounts; architectural drawings by Edward Tuckerman Potter, who designed the house in 1870; and old illustrations.

The editor's choice of material is excellent, as he pictures the house and its rooms with colorful selections that range from Mark Twain's struggles with the builders, to the children's description of the attic hideaway where they imprisoned imaginary pirates and fed families of wild squirrels.

The author wrote his mother-in-law, Mrs. Langdon, of the pangs of house building:

"I have been bullyragged all day by the builder, by his foreman, by the architect, by the tapestry devil who is to upholster the furniture, by the idiot who is putting down the carpets, by the scoundrel who is setting up the billiard-table (and has left the balls in New York), by the wildcat who is sodding the ground and finishing the driveway (after the sun went down), by a book *agent*, whose body is in the back yard and the coroner notified. Just think of this thing going on the whole day long, and I am a man who loathes details with all my heart!"

What the house came to mean to its owner and his family is told poignantly in a letter written from London in 1896, when he learned of the death of his daughter, Susan:

"Ah, well, Susy died at *home*. She had that privilege. . . . If she had died in another house—well, I think I could not have borne that. To us, our house was not unsentient matter—it had a heart, and a soul, and eyes to see us with; and approvals, and solicitudes, and deep sympathies; it was of us, and we were in its confidence, and lived in its grace and in the peace of its benediction. We never came home from an absence that its face did not light up and speak out its eloquent welcome — and we could not enter it unmoved."

—H. D. B.

Walter Muir Whitehill; A Record Compiled by His Friends. Portland, Me.: The Anthoensen Press. 92 pp. and illus. Limited Edition.

Walter Muir Whitehill, Director of the Boston Athenaeum, has been honored by his friends with the publication of a volume wherein the foreword is written by Julian P. Boyd and "A Postscript on the Making of This Book" is penned by Lyman H. Butterfield. Between these is a poem, "The Man With the Vellum Valise," by David McCord and "Walter Muir Whitehill: A Record" which includes Chronology, Publications, and Organizations.

Here, of all Places. Osbert Lancaster. Houghton Mifflin, Boston: Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1958. 189 pp. and illus. $4.00.

Here, of all places, is an excellent short history of the arts of building and decorating. The brief text is accurate and perceptive; would that all architectural historians and preservationists could be exposed to the trenchant wisdom and perceptive comment abridged in 90 brief pages. The 90 odd drawings are taken from Mr. Lancaster's earlier publications, *Pillar to Post* and *Homes Sweet Homes*, with a number of new ones depicting specifically American contributions from saltbox to skyscraper. Mr. Lancaster is primarily concerned with what might be called Folk Architecture as it is practiced and malpracticed, with special barbs aimed at the "American Coca-Colonial" and the great deposits of architectural sewage that line both European and American superhighways.

—R. H. H.

Teacup Tales; Folklore of the Hudson Valley. By Pauline Hommell. Foreword by Carl Carmer. New York: Vantage Press. 1958. 100 pp. $2.75.

The teacup tales relate events historic, heroic, tragic, humorous, and often mysterious, "for the Hudson is a valley where dwell ghosts still visible to those whose

eyes are not holden so that they cannot see." Taken from Dutch, Revolutionary, Civil War, and other periods, these stories, in some instances, may have become distorted with the passage of time, but the basis of each is truth.

Pennsylvania German Barns. Charles H. Dornbusch, A.I.A. The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, Vol. 21. Allentown, Pa.: Schlechter's. 1958. 312 pp. and illus.

The barn structures erected by Germanic settlers of the Pennsylvania counties ride the rolling countryside like ships in a gently swelling sea. Interested primarily in the cultivation of what has been called the handsomest farm country in the world, the average eighteenth-century Germanic settler to this area thought of housing his family only after the livestock and storage facilities for his produce had been provided. Thus it is that a trip through this country yields few memories of houses. What *does* impress the visitor, however, are the barn structures of monumental proportions whose size grew out of the necessity to store the produce of a fertile land.

This new volume is the most ample to yet appear on this relatively uninvestigated subject. Much of the material has resulted from the researches of Charles H. Dornbusch during his investigations while on a Langley Fellowship from the American Institute of Architects in the summer of 1940. The value of this amply illustrated book (150 full-page photographs) lies mainly in the systematic categorizing of the various forms of barns within the counties of the state. Each section is prefaced by a page of diagrammatic drawings of the particular form illustrated on the pages which follow, with plans and short notes explaining the peculiarities characteristic of the type.

John K. Heyl, architect and long-recognized authority of early Pennsylvania architecture, has written the introduction and the descriptive texts accompanying the illustrations.

Although the book suffers from a lack of true architectural drawings as well as a study of the unusual detailing always seen in the joining of the structural members of such folk building, it is a highly commendable step in the right direction toward the understanding and consequent preservation of this facet of our American heritage.

—W. J. M.

William Buckland, 1734-1774, Architect of Virginia and Maryland. Rosamond Randall Beirne and John Henry Scarff, F.A.I.A. Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1958. 175 pp. and illus. $7.50.

This important publication by the Regent of Mount Vernon and the well-known Baltimore architectural historian attributes some 22 structures, or portions thereof, to Buckland; 17 of them are still extant and demonstrate an unusually high percentage of survival and preservation. Careful research has uncovered documents such as a letter from Col. John Tayloe to Landon Carter, demonstrating that Buckland was working on the interior joinery of *Mount Airy*. Other newly discovered evidence associates Buckland with *Blandfield, Elmwood,* and other distinguished Virginia buildings.

Buckland's contributions to the architecture of Annapolis and his work at Gunston Hall are well known, but in this new volume they are treated with insight and regard for details. It is refreshing to note that the authors give the sources for many of his designs in Swan, Gibbs, Morris, and other English publications. *Whitehall* is illustrated with recent photographs showing the original block without the later and irrelevant second story.

Architectural historians and preservationists owe Mrs. Beirne and Mr. Scarff a great debt for the excellent photographs as well as for the informative text of this welcome and useful volume.

—R. H. H.

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